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Japan

Iraqi Hostage Says Americans at Dam Facility

OW0310123390 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] About 20 of the Japanese hostages being detained at various places in Iraq were transferred to a hotel in Baghdad, the capital, on 28 September and were permitted to meet with the Japanese ambassador to Iraq.

In Iraq, a total of 141 people of Japanese trading and manufacturing companies who have taken refuge from Kuwait are being held as hostages at various facilities. About 20 of them—in groups of about five each—were moved to the al-Mansur Melia Hotel in Baghdad on the morning of 28 September, and they were permitted by the Iraqi Government authorities to meet with Japanese Ambassador Katakura. Each group met with the ambassador for about an hour separately. They were also allowed to accept instant noodles.

According to Ambassador Katakura, the Japanese men looked weary from living in custody, but did not appear to have any health problems.

Then these Japanese men were taken from the hotel by the authorities again. When they were being removed from the hotel, one of the men who is a 28-year old engineer, told NHK and other media people that he had been held at a dam facility in northern Iraq, and that there were 10 other Japanese, four Americans, and one Briton and one German citizen detained there.

The man said that even though daily necessities were in short supply, hardship was not so severe. But he could not hide the fact that he looked tired.

Kaifu, Italy's Andreotti Agree on Gulf Peace

OW0110183990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1613 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] New York, Oct. 1 KYODO—Japanese and Italian Prime Ministers Toshiki Kaifu and Giulio Andreotti agreed Monday to seek a peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis.

Meeting on the morning of Kaifu's departure for Cairo and the start of his tour of five Middle East nations, Andreotti said Kaifu's trip will offer encouragement to countries in the troubled area, Japanese officials said. Italy welcomes the visit as a show of Japan's presence in the Mideast, Andreotti was quoted as saying. Andreotti also serves as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Community (EC).

Kaifu is scheduled to arrive in Egypt on Tuesday for a seven-day tour of Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Oman to explain Japan's views on the Gulf crisis. The visit, planned before Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait, was postponed from mid-August to allow Japan time to draw up plans to help restore peace to the area. Kaifu is expected to explain Japan's 2 billion dollar plan to aid frontline nations of Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey during his visit.

Kaifu and Andreotti also agreed that the bilateral relationship between their two countries is excellent, the officials said. Japan exported 2.8 billion dollars worth of goods to Italy last year. Imports amounted to 3.8 billion billion dollars. Kaifu and Andreotti were in New York to attend Sunday's World Summit for Children at the United Nations.

Kaifu Leaves New York 1 Oct for Mideast Tour

OW0210012890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] New York, Oct. 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left New York on Monday for Cairo on the first leg of his tour of five Middle East nations, after a four-day visit during which he conferred with U.S. President George Bush and other major Western leaders on the Persian Gulf crisis.

Kaifu was in New York to attend the first-ever World Summit for Children at the United Nations on Sunday.

Kaifu is to visit Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Oman on a trip postponed from mid-August in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It will be the first time for a Japanese premier to visit Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and Oman, and the first trip to the area by a leader of a major industrial power since Iraq's August 2 invasion of its oil-rich neighbor.

Kaifu is scheduled to arrive in Cairo Tuesday afternoon and meet Egyptian President Husni Mubarak later the same day. He is expected to explain details of Japan's pledge to offer 2 billion dollars in financial assistance to Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and other nations hard hit by the Gulf crisis.

Japan has also pledged another 2 billion dollars to support the U.S.-led multinational forces in the region, and is working on legislation to form a "Peace Cooperation Corps" to be dispatched to trouble spots abroad.

Kaifu's trip will be complemented by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's scheduled visit to Syria on October 9 and 10.

Kaifu Is due to return on October 9.

'Willing' To Meet Saddam

OW0210120090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu would be willing to hold talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn or another top Iraqi official if such a meeting could be arranged during his current visit to the Middle East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, meeting with Japanese reporters, said that Japan would agree to talks with Saddam "if the Iraqi side is willing to seriously discuss matters of concern to Japan."

Meeting later with foreign correspondents, Watanabe suggested the possibility of an alternative meeting being arranged with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister. He said that Baghdad has yet to propose a meeting with Saddam through diplomatic channels.

But he noted a report in the mass-circulation newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN which quoted the chairman of Iraq's National Assembly, Sa'di Mahdi Salih, as saying Iraq would welcome a meeting between Kaifu and Saddam in either the Iraqi or Jordanian capitals.

Watanabe said he could neither confirm nor deny reports that a Kaifu-Ramadan meeting is in the works.

Kaifu, he said, is prepared to meet Iraqi leaders "any time, any place" if they are inclined to seriously discuss the implementation of United Nations resolutions, the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and a lifting of the ban on the departure of foreign nationals from Iraq and Kuwait.

Watanabe revealed that a meeting which had been planned between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz at the United Nations in New York last week had been suggested by Japan. He stressed, however, that Iraq had originally proposed that the two ministers meet. The meeting scheduled in New York failed to materialize when the U.S. Government refused entry to Aziz's chartered Iraqi plane.

Another previously planned meeting, he said, had been postponed at Japan's request. Watanabe said the Iraqi side has yet to make a new proposal.

To Offer Loan to Egypt

OW0210082790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will pledge 12.5 billion yen (about 100 million U.S. dollars) in loans to Egypt to help construct a cement plant as part of Japan's international commitment to give 2 billion dollars to assist Middle East nations hit hard by the Persian Gulf crisis, government sources said Tuesday. Kaifu will also offer to provide 100 million dollars in loans for Turkey to finance repair works on a bridge, a 150 million dollar loan for Jordan to help the kingdom develop its industrial trade sector, and 15 million dollars in technical assistance for Oman, the sources said. Kaifu will declare the specific Japanese financial assistance to each of the four nations when he meets the leaders of those countries, the sources said.

Kaifu left New York on Monday for a week-long Middle East tour to Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Oman. In New York, the prime minister attended the United Nations-sponsored world summit for children and met U.S. President George Bush.

Kaifu will also offer a grant to Egypt for repair work on Cairo University facilities and a redevelopment project for a fishing port, as well as 300 million dollars in commodity loans. To Turkey, Kaifu will pledge 200 million dollars in commodity loans and to set aside 500 million dollars for trade insurance. Kaifu will also promise to provide Saudi Arabia with technical assistance in communications and broadcasting, according to the sources.

German Unification Observed; Cooperation Urged

German Envoy Views Ties

OW0110142190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 01 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (KYODO)—A united Germany and Japan should cooperate in maintaining world free trade to promote international economic prosperity, the new German ambassador to Japan said Monday. Wilhelm Haas, who became the first ambassador to Japan of a united Germany in late September, said "Germany and Japan share an interest in preventing protectionism," which he said harms world trade.

The envoy, speaking to KYODO News Service prior to the unification of Germany on October 3, said a united Germany would open the door to Japan in trade and industry as West Germany has done before. "Our trade and industry have been strengthened by their competitiveness with the outside world," he said, adding that West Germany was opposed to the limits on Japan's car exports to Europe and other markets.

Touching on international politics, Haas said the 1989 upheaval in East Germany did not enable unification but the changing international order—a change from rift to cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union—made the unification of Germany possible.

"Germany has a greater responsibility in Western Europe," he said, adding that Germany must promote its integration. He said the division of Europe in the cold war era was unnatural and that "Europe, ranging from the Urals in the Soviet Union to the Atlantic, has to be reconstructed." He said he hopes in the future all European peoples would live together in "a common house of Europe" as advocated by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Germany will help that common house to be prosperous, he said, by extending financial aid to Eastern Europe.

Kaifu Sends Message

OW0210170990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—A message of congratulations from Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] the message broadcast on a special program on ZDF television, "I heartily congratulate you on the accomplishment of unification of East and West Germany, the earnest wish of the German people, and pay deep tribute to the indomitable patience and wisdom shown by the German people for realization of unification."

"I am convinced that a unified Germany will play a more important role in Europe, which seeks a new order, and for peace and prosperity of the international community," he said.

"There has not been a time like today when both Japan and Germany are being urged to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the international community," he said. "I will make further efforts to promote cooperative relations between Japan and Germany. I also pray on behalf of the Japanese people for the continued prosperity of Germany," Kaifu added.

Emperor, Leaders Welcome Event

OW0310050290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Emperor Akihito, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and other Japanese leaders on Wednesday welcomed German unification as a historic turning point ushering in a new world.

Kaifu, who is currently in the Egyptian capital of Cairo on the first leg of his seven-day, four-nation Middle East tour, issued a brief comment congratulating a united German state.

Kaifu said he considers German unification as the result of the indomitable patience and effort of the German people and symbolizes a historic turning point ushering in a new world order based on cooperation and harmony. The prime minister also said he believes a newly born German state will play a major role in resolving various global issues. Kaifu also cabled a congratulatory message to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, praising him for his prominent leadership and political decision.

Emperor Akihito sent a cable celebrating the unification of East and West Germany to German President Richard von Weizsaecker. Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said that Japan will continue to deepen cooperative relations with a united German nation and to contribute to peace and prosperity in the world.

Business Leaders Note Concern

OW0310020090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Japan's business circles welcomed the historic unification of the two Germanys on Wednesday, though they are concerned about the difficulties of transforming the former East Germany into a market-oriented economy.

"It is very pleasant that the barrier among Germans has gone and they can restart as a unified nation," Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry said. "It is the strong desire of the people and efforts made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other leaders that have made it possible for the two countries to overcome many obstacles and become unified," said Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Saito also said the eastern part of the newly unified nation is expected to face difficult times for the time being, given the gap in economic might with the western part of the country, but expressed the hope that despite the hardships favorable results will be achieved. Some business leaders voiced concern that the advent of a unified Germany might tip the balance of political power in Europe, and called on Germany to strive for the stability and development of the whole of Europe.

Kohl Letter Pledges Friendship

OW0310101190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—German Chancellor Helmut Kohl sent a letter to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday pledging continued bilateral friendship between Japan and the newly united Germany.

Wilhelm Haas, who in late September became the newly united country's first ambassador, handed Kohl's letter to Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto at the prime minister's official residence. East and West Germany were united at midnight Tuesday, ending 45 years of separation.

In his letter, Kohl thanked Japan for its support for German unification and pledged that a united Germany would be a peace-loving country and would pursue its friendly relationship with Japan.

Sakamoto, acting on behalf of Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who was on an overseas trip, congratulated the German people on realizing the "biggest achievement of this century" and stressed that Japan would work toward greater cooperation with Germany.

Haas thanked Japan and its people for their unconditional support for unification.

Economic Federation Head Leaves for East Europe

OW0310111590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text) Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and leader of a Japanese business mission to East Europe, left here for the newly unified Germany on Wednesday ahead of most mission members who are scheduled to depart on Thursday, a Keidanren official said.

According to the official, the mission is scheduled to meet with Karl Otto Pohl, president of the West German Bundesbank, and officials of the Federation of German Industry on Thursday. They will exchange opinions about the political and economical situation of new Germany, as well as economic reforms of the former East Germany. The mission will then separate into two groups.

One of the groups will visit Poland and meet the Polish Government authorities, including Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Mazowiecki, to talk mainly about Japan's economic assistance to the country. The other group is scheduled to go to Czechoslovakia to meet Prime Minister Marian Calfa, and go on to Hungary for a meeting with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. The two groups will then rejoin in Germany next Wednesday and meet with Lothar de Maiziere, vice premier of the new Germany. The mission will return home on October 18, after visiting Romania on the last leg of their tour, the official said.

Nakayama Talks With East European Leaders

OW0210011590 Tokyo KYODO in English 2247 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] New York, Oct. 1 KYODO—Czechoslovakia and Hungary pleaded for emergency assistance from Japan on Monday, citing sharp falls in oil and natural gas imports from the Soviet Union, officials said. Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told his counterparts from the emerging democracies that Japan will study the aid request with other major industrialized nations.

Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier told Nakayama that his country has suffered 1 billion dollars in losses from the Persian Gulf crisis and may sustain as much as 6 billion dollars in damage over one year. Dienstbier also said the Soviet Union is supplying only 60 percent of oil that it has promised, forcing Czechoslovakia to ask for an emergency import of 400,000 tons of oil, a Japanese official said. The official quoted Dienstbier as telling Nakayama that Czechoslovakia is conducting a survey of the prices of oil and other products from various parts of the Soviet Union. The two countries agreed to rearrange Dienstbier's trip to Tokyo, which had been slated for the middle of this month before Japan decided to dispatch Nakayama on an urgent mission to Syria on October 9-10.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky made a similar call for emergency aid from Japan in a meeting with Nakayama. Jeszenszky said that the Soviet Union is reducing oil and natural gas exports to his country and is delaying its payments for imports of Hungarian products, a Japanese official said. The official said Nakayama and Jeszenszky agreed that the two countries launch talks on an investment pact.

Poland's Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski complained to Nakayama that Japanese companies are disappointingly slow in moving into his country. Nakayama said in the meeting with Skubiszewski that an economic mission led by Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), will visit Poland October 8-10 to gauge the country's economic potential.

A Japanese official said Nakayama asked Poland to ensure the freedom of remittance of profits by foreign investors. Nakayama also told Skubiszewski that Japan cannot forgive Poland's external debts because such a step would adversely affect other debtor nations which have redoubled their efforts to repay, the official said.

Told that because of a presidential election in December Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski has not yet decided whether to attend Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony in November, Nakayama sought an early decision on the matter, the Japanese official said.

Nakayama Returns From New York UN Session

OW0310111490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama flew back home on Wednesday from New York after attending the United Nations General Assembly session. Staying in New York since September 22, Nakayama met foreign ministers from more than 20 countries and held a few rounds of group meetings with regional representatives.

Farmers, Lawmakers Rally Against U.S. Demands

OW0110125690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 01 Oct 90

[Text] Kumamoto, Oct 1 (KYODO)—Some 1,500 Kyushu rice farmers and lawmakers Monday rallied in Yatsushiro, Kumamoto Prefecture, against U.S. demands that Japan open its rice markets ahead of negotiations in Geneva over international liberalization of farm markets. Agricultural cooperative representatives from each prefecture of Japan's southernmost main island and Okinawa gathered with 22 Diet members to voice their opposition to U.S. demands and urge the preservation of Japanese farm culture.

Hisashi Kubota, head of Kumamoto's Agricultural Cooperative Central Committee, told the rally, "The results of the Uruguay Round have forced some serious decisions and resolutions upon us. To hold fast for the life and health of the Japanese people and the land and environment of Japan, we must never permit the liberalization of rice imports."

During the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, representatives agreed to open discussions over agricultural products in Geneva on Thursday, following reports submitted by the participating nations Monday. U.S. farmers have been pressing Japanese and South Korean farmers for freer access to their agricultural markets.

The head of the delegation from Nagasaki Prefecture, Hidetaka Ogata, pleaded, "The state of Japanese agriculture today has reached a serious state. There is also a crisis that Kyushu as a food-producing base may collapse. We must unite with the Diet members and fight tenaciously to the very end."

The ralliers handed letters to the lawmakers demanding that Japan maintain complete self-sufficiency in rice and maintain import limits on dairy products and starches. Eight legislators, including Okinawa member of the House of Councillors Shinjun Oshiro, donned headbands saying "protect Japanese agriculture" and led the representatives in cheers to do their resolute best.

U.S. Officials Disappointed on Farm Trade Plan

OW0310061390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Washington, Oct. 2 KYODO—The U.S. Government said Tuesday it is disappointed with Japan's new farm trade reform plans submitted last month to a group of multilateral trade negotiators in Geneva. The U.S. said the Japanese plan does not go far enough to reduce farm subsidies and that Japan has not accepted a U.S. demand for the conversion of nontariff import restrictions into tariffs.

The comment, following a two-day working-level meeting between the United States and Japan, is the first public criticism by the U.S. Government of the Japanese proposal.

The Japanese Government on September 27 proposed the package of farm trade reform measures as part of the Uruguay Round talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The package is designed to reduce total spending on protection of domestic markets for rice, wheat, and barley by 30 percent over 10 years retroactive to 1986. The expenditure is tallied under the aggregate measure of support (AMS), which uses price support measures and all types of farm subsidies in calculating the degree of domestic protection of agriculture.

In response to the U.S. criticism, a Japanese government official in Washington said Japan had made "the best efforts" it could in view of the current situation at home where no consensus has been achieved over rules of agricultural trade.

In the working-level meeting, the U.S. also showed its frustration about bilateral trade in computers, charging that U.S. computers were increasingly bought by the private sector in Japan, but not by the Government, Japanese officials said.

Among other things, the U.S. requested Japan to make further efforts to achieve the import target for beef from the U.S., reduce tariffs on aluminum products, promote paper-product imports, as well as strengthening protection of copyrights for brand marks and service marks, such as those of hotels.

Japan, for its part, called on the U.S. to reduce import tariffs on textile products and trucks, review export controls on logs, change tightening tax policies on foreign companies operating in the U.S., and prevent the abuse of antidumping regulations, the officials said.

It was agreed that the issue of increasing foreign semiconductor sales in the Japanese market, which has been agreed under the U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement, will be discussed in a separate meeting Thursday, the Japanese officials said.

Afro-American Group Protests Kajiyama's Remarks

OW0210095190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Some 30 Afro-Americans on Tuesday staged a protest rally in front of the Justice Ministry building in Tokyo, calling for the resignation of Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama for discriminatory remarks. Kajiyama has come under fire for statements made last month in which he compared prostitutes in Tokyo with blacks in the United States in allegedly undermining neighborhoods.

The protesters, from the Japan Afro-American Friendship Association, chanted at the building's entrance in Japanese, "Stop Racial Discrimination," and then a representative of the group read a protest note calling for Kajiyama to resign his post. Police held the group back during the 30-minute or so rally when they started singing.

Kajiyama, speaking to the press after observing a red-light district in Tokyo on September 21 referred to some Southeast Asian women allegedly engaged in prostitution there, saying, "it's like in America when neighborhoods become mixed because blacks move in, and whites are forced out." Following Kajiyama's remarks, some legislators, newspapers, and television stations in the United States severely criticized him and the Japanese Embassy in Washington reportedly received many telephone calls complaining about the remarks.

Kajiyama later retracted and apologized for the remarks, saying, "I touched upon the question at a previous press meeting of morals being corrupted in certain areas of Shinjuku ward ... But I found my remarks citing a racial problem of the United States were completely inadequate ..."

Kajiyama, 64, was in the red-light district on an inspection tour as one of his first official duties after his appointment to the post on September 13 to succeed Shin Hasegawa, who resigned for health reasons.

Spokesman Comments on Criticism

OW0210154690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1413 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 TOKYO—Japan is being unfairly criticized for the derogatory remarks about black Americans made late last month by Justice Minister Seiroku Tajiyama, a Foreign Ministry spokesman suggested Tuesday.

"Whenever an individual from a European or other country makes some inappropriate remarks, that person is always (criticized), but when it comes to an individual from Japan, Japan is criticized en mass," spokesman Taizo Watanabe said in a meeting with foreign correspondents. "That is something that should be looked into," he added.

The spokesman was referring to the backlash against Japan by the black community in the United States stemming from several controversial remarks made over the past few years by leading Japanese politicians.

In a press conference in Tokyo on September 29, Kajiyama compared American blacks to foreign prostitutes in Japan by implying that both are bad for the neighborhood. Watanabe called the remarks "inappropriate and difficult to pardon," and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said he shares that view. But the spokesman would not say whether Kaifu might press Kajiyama to resign.

"Prime Minister Kaifu has given a stern warning to Mr. Kajiyama and that is the position he takes at this moment," Watanabe said.

He stressed that foreign critics should not assume that demeaning remarks made by certain "irresponsible people" in Japan reflect the views of the entire nation. "I think there are many people in this country who do appreciate the progress made by minorites in the U.S.," he said.

Some 30 Afro-Americans staged a protest rally in front of the Justice Ministry building in Tokyo on Tuesday, calling for Kajiyama's resignation.

Official Sees No Obstacle to Talks With DPRK

OW0210122390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—The Japanese Government sees no obstacle to initiating the first formal talks with its North Korean counterpart in Pyongyang in November, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

"At this moment, there is nothing that we can foresee which is an obstacle ...that we cannot start negotiations in that period," said the official, speaking to foreign correspondents on condition of anonymity. "There is a great probability that we might go along with that," he added.

North Korean Foreign Ministry officials proposed last Thursday in a meeting with their Japanese counterparts in Pyongyang that talks on the normalization of diplomatic ties begin in early November in the North Korean capital.

A joint statement issued by Japanese and North Korean parliamentary leaders in Pyongyang the next day also recommended the start of intergovernmental negotiations within the month of November. But Foreign Ministry officials here in Tokyo were initially unsure about the suitability of November, citing preparations for Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on November 12, which dozens of foreign dignitaries will be coming to Tokyo to attend.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated later that the Japanese Government does not consider itself "legally obligated" to compensate North Korea for damage allegedly inflicted during the 45-year postwar period.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said the government has until now interpreted its legal obligations as extending only to both Koreas' claims covering the 1910-45 period of Japan's colonial rule over the Korean peninsula. Stressing the "legal" aspect of the compensation issue, Watanabe sidestepped the question of whether Japan is coming to recognize a moral obligation to compensate either of the Koreas for the postwar period.

Watanabe emphasized that the document signed in Pyongyang was agreed on among three political parties without the direct participation of the Japanese Government. "We have not committed ourselves to the result of this mission's talks," he said. "We have our own policy and our own stand."

In fact, he said, Foreign Ministry "advisers" accompanying the Japanese delegation were excluded from the final meeting in Pyongyang at the request of the North Korean side and "some members of the Japanese delegation."

"As to whatever meaning this delegation attaches to '45 years,' that is something that should be explained by the party," Watanabe said. He said the LDP and the JSP will be briefing the Japanese Government and the South Korean Government on the provisions of the joint declaration.

LDP on Studying Postwar Compensation for DPRK

OW0110141890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 01 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (KYODO)—Leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have reached broad agreement on the need to study North Korea's call for Japanese compensation for its "losses" during the postwar era and come up with some response, party sources said Monday. The leaders said the LDP would urge the government to study the issue and determine how best to respond to the North Korean proposal, the sources said.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa helped shape the consensus during separate meetings with Takeo Nishioka, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, and former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, who signed a joint declaration which touched on the matter with North Korea last week.

The three men acknowledged that Japan has yet to respond to Pyongyang's claims that Japan compensate the North for its suffering during Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, the sources said. They agreed that as Japan's governing party, the LDP needs to address the issue in the postwar era, they said.

Kanemaru, Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe, and (North) Korean Workers' Party Secretary Kim Yong-sun signed the joint declaration September 28 urging intergovernmental talks on the establishment of diplomatic ties. The declaration also pledged Japanese compensation for "postwar losses," saying, "the three parties consider that, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations, full compensation should be made by the Japanese Government for the past 36-year-long colonial rule and the losses inflicted upon the North Korean people in the ensuing 45 years."

ROK Concern Noted

OW0210063590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Top executives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Tuesday that Japan should treat the issue of postwar compensation to North Korea as making up for the negligence of dialogue with Pyongyang following the end of Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa told reporters that the commitment made by a high-powered parliamentarians' mission last week on postwar compensation was Japan's reflection on the lack of dialogue with North Korea over the issue of due compensation for its 1910-45 colonial rule on the Korean peninsula. He noted that Japan traditionally recognized that it must compensate Korea for the 36 years of colonial rule.

Ozawa, who conferred with Takeo Nishioka, chairman of the LDP's Executive Council, and Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, prior to the press conference, said they are in unison in regarding the issue as atoning for the delay of the due payment, not as compensation for some problems arising in the 45 years since the end of the war.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, and Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), last Friday signed on behalf of their parties a joint declaration with North Korea's ruling Korean Workers' Party pledging Japanese compensation for postwar years and urging governmental talks on establishing diplomatic relations. The declaration stirred complaints from South Korea, which normalized ties with Japan in 1965 and received 500 million U.S. dollars in economic assistance as compensation for Japan's colonial rule.

Kanemaru paid a visit to South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong on Tuesday and told him that Japan ought to take into account the fact that it has delayed due compensation to North Korea while settling the issue with South Korea. Yi, who has voiced concern about Japan's recent moves to normalize relations with North Korea, urged Kanemaru to be careful in judging whether North Korea has really changed its foreign policy.

Sources who accompanied last week's mission to Pyongyang said late Monday that North Korea is placing special importance on compensation from Japan for the 25 years following normalization of Japan-South Korean relations in 1965.

North Korea has requested the attendance of a high-level official, preferably the vice minister, from the Japanese Foreign Ministry at the intergovernmental talks to negotiate establishment of diplomatic relations that North Korea proposed be held in Pyongyang beginning on November 1, the sources said. North Korean officials said compensation for the 36-year colonial rule remains the top priority, but added that Japan had inflicted damage on their country by adopting an "adversary policy" toward North Korea after normalizing ties with South Korea and extending economic aid to that country, the sources said.

Reentry Permits Granted to Chongnyon Members

OW0310111890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—The government, in an unprecedented move Wednesday, granted reentry permits to eight members of a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan in order that they can attend the 45th anniversary ceremonies next week for the founding of the ruling North Korean Workers Party [KWP].

Han Tok-su, chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and seven members of the pro-Pyongyang group are scheduled to attend the commemorative ceremonies on October 10.

The Japanese Government so far has refused to allow North Korean residents in Japan and members of Chongnyon to leave or enter the country to carry out political activities. But Wednesday's development indicates a desire for improved relations with North Korea in the wake of a visit there last week by a high-powered delegation of Liberal Democratic Party and Japan Socialist Party Officials.

In 1988, a Chongnyon representative visited Vienna to attend an international Korean unification rally and was granted a reentry visa under tacit approval. This time, however, the Justice Ministry recognizes that taking part in a political party function has a "political objective," but the government has decided that the political purpose is no problem for Japan. Further, it can be said that the government does not intend to detract from the chance for improved relations with North Korea.

In his application for the reentry permit, Han said he would be attending the KWP ceremonies and visiting relatives in North Korea. He said he planned to leave Friday and return December 3 in the application.

Suspected Chinese Illegal Immigrants Held

OW0310023790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Nagasaki, Oct. 3 KYODO—Ten foreign nationals are in custody on suspicion of entering Japan illegally, police said Wednesday. Police officials quoted the foreigners, all males, as saying they were from China.

Police found two of the 10 men near the Koe Port in Nagasaki at around 1:10 AM Wednesday and took them into custody. Eight other men were later discovered nearby, the officials said.

The men were quoted as saying they sailed from China's Fujian Province aboard a 40-ton fishing boat and drifted to a beach near the port around midnight Tuesday.

In September last year, a boat carrying 33 Chinese illegal immigrants arrived at the same port.

Soviet Trade Concerns Seek Trading House Loans

OW0310051690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Soviet foreign trade organizations, saddled with overdue debts to foreign firms, have requested hundreds of millions of dollars in loans from major Japanese trading houses, industry sources said Wednesday.

But the Japanese firms are reluctant to provide such money for fear that it could only worsen late payment problems involving a number of Soviet foreign trade concerns, according to the sources. "Without official payment guarantees by the Soviet Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs (Vneshekonombank), it could result in an increase in Soviet debt to Japan," a source at one of the major trading houses said.

The request for loans comes at a time when the Soviet concerns are slowly repaying their overdue debts to Japanese companies in a turnaround from a surge in arrears built up early this year in the wake of a drop in Soviet oil export earnings.

At the end of July, such arrears in payments to Japanese creditors stood at 518 million dollars, according to the sources.

Expansion of Ties Across Sea of Japan Urged

OW0210170690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Fukui, Oct. 2 KYODO—Business leaders in the Hokuriku region on the Sea of Japan coast confirmed their determination on Tuesday to expand economic and cultural exchanges with China, North and South Korea, and the Soviet Union.

The agreement came at the end of a two-day business seminar held in Fukui, Fukui Prefecture, following the normalization of diplomatic relations on Sunday between Moscow and Seoul, as well as the announcement Friday that talks between Pyongyang and Tokyo to normalize ties are on the horizon.

Former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, who now heads a policy research institute, stressed the fast pace of recent positive diplomatic developments in East Asia among former Cold War adversaries.

He predicted that circumstances will be improving for Japan to step up relations with its neighbors across the Sea of Japan, emphasizing that transportation and telecommunications links will lead to expanded economic exchanges within the region.

Finance Minister To Monitor Stock Prices

OW0210041290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Tuesday he will continue to watch stock prices carefully after a set of measures announced Monday to prop them up.

Speaking at a post-cabinet meeting press conference, Hashimoto welcomed the rally on the Tokyo stock market Tuesday morning and said he believes it is the market's positive response to the price-support measures. Hashimoto, stunned by the plunge in stock prices, said Monday he would take measures to underpin the sagging stock market, including easing rules to allow investors to buy on credit.

In other remarks at the press conference, Hashimoto said he wants to see stock prices stabilize at levels which everyone considers "reasonable." But Hashimoto did not comment on specific levels.

Asked for comment on the Gulf crisis, Hashimoto said he does not anticipate high levels of oil prices will continue long and noted that oil prices should go down in the long term. "Even oil-producing countries don't expect oil prices to remain high for a long period of time. If people understand this, there will be different developments," he said.

Kabun Muto, minister of international trade and industry, told a separate press conference that he does not believe the recent plunge in stock prices will have serious effects on corporate capital spending in the near future. "I'll not say the fall in stock prices will have no impact on corporate investment. But I don't think corporate investment in plant and equipment will slow soon," Muto said.

Muto said corporations are carrying out capital spending plans under annual schemes, and that each company is believed to have raised most funds needed for such spending. Asked to comment on the possibility of a reduction in the official discount rate, Muto said, "It's not appropriate to speak of it."

North Korea

Radio Cites 190 U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' Cases

SK0310130690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] According to a military source, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are more viciously running amok with aerial espionage activities against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists, deploying an E-3 AWACS [advanced warning and control system] to South Korea from Kadena, Okinawa, made repeated flights along the military demarcation line [MDL] between 0840 and 1503 on 1 October and perpetrated electronic reconnaissance activities against objects deep in the operational area of the northern half of the republic.

By allowing a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane to make flights along the MDL between 1038 and 1805 on the same day, the U.S. imperialists committed aerial photographic reconnaissance against strategic areas deep in the northern half of the Republic.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists have conducted repeated flights along the MDL with various tactical reconnaissance aircraft, including RV-1, RC-12 and RF-4, to wage aerial espionage activities against tactical targets in the frontline area.

There were more than 190 cases of aerial espionage activities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists from September to 1 October.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are not interested in easing tensions and peace on the Korean peninsula, but are interested only in aiming at a chance for northward aggression.

U.S. 'Occupation' of South 'Anachronistic'

SK0310103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. occupation of South Korea is anachronistic and it must be terminated without delay.

The United States must immediately quit South Korea, taking along all its aggression forces including troops and nuclear weapons, and take its hands of aggression and intervention off Korea.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a by-lined article titled "U.S. Military Occupation of South Korea Must Be Ended."

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"So long as the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism continues, there is no hope for genuinely democratic development in South Korean society. Withdrawing the U.S. troops and ending the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is the most fundamental prerequisite for independence, democracy and reunification."

The U.S. occupation of South Korea is not only the root cause of the violation of the South Korean people's independent rights and democracy but also a chief obstacle to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

From the beginning the United States occupied South Korea with the goal of turning South Korea into its permanent colony and keeping it as a forward base for invading the northern half of Korea and the whole Asian continent.

As long as the United States continues occupying South Korea with this goal, it is impossible to restore the South Korean people's lost independent rights and democracy and solve the national reunification question. It is clearly proven by the 45 years of the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Now the United States has no ground to remain in South Korea.

The world is dynamically advancing along the road of independence and democracy. The South Korean people are willing not to allow any foreign domination and interference. The U.S. bosses are claiming that the U.S. troops are present in South Korea at the "request" of the South Korean people. But this advertisement can no longer work in South Korea where the anti-U.S. struggle is drawing the masses. To talk about "request" is a mockery of the South Korean people and a distortion of history.

Taking into account the fact that the United States is crying for "disarmament" and "peace" in other regions of the world, there can never be a condition for maintaining the aggression forces in South Korea. At a time when the will to put an end to national division and build a unified country is mounting among the entire Korean people in the North, South and abroad, the United States is hell bend on confrontation and belligerent and separatist moves, remaining in South Korea. It is an unpardonable act.

If the U.S. imperialists continue violating our nation's sovereignty and perpetrating war moves in South Korea, ignoring the demand of the era and the desire of the entire Korean people, they will face bitter denunciation as aggressors and warmaniacs.

Daily Cited on Arrests of ROK Students

SK0310103690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean "police headquarters" ordered the arrest of 29 students including student Song Kap-sok, chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), and student Yun Chin-ho, chairman of the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon), who are on the "want" list.

This is part of the criminal scheme to put a spoke in the wheel of the democratic development of the South Korean society and the people's anti-American movement for independence and reunification and stifle patriotic reunification and democratic forces and it is one more grave suppressive step against the "Chondaehyop" which is taking the lead in the anti-American, anti-fascist struggle, guided by the idea of independence, democracy and reunification, charges NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The sinister purpose pursued by the South Korean authorities in the current wholesale arrest campaign against patriotic-minded students is to threaten students and put out the flames of their anti-"DLP" [Democratic Liberal Party] struggle and anti-American movement for independence and reunification sweeping the country in the new semester.

The South Korean authorities seek in arresting the leading members and hardcores of the "Chondaehyop" to block their righteous activities, suppress and stifle patriotic reunification and democratic forces and thus bridge over the deepening crisis of the "regime" and prop up the crumbling dictatorial power. This is a miscalculation, though.

No matter how desperately they may resort to the brutal bayonet and prison rule, the South Korean authorities cannot bar the patriotic actions of the students who love justice and truth nor break their ardent desire and will for independence, democracy and reunification.

They must stop the criminal scheme to strangle patriotic students and unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested visitors to the North, patriots and students and step down at once as demanded by the South Korean people.

Paper Criticizes Denial of Yim, Mun Appeals

SK2909052090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today hits out at the South Korean authorities who dismissed the appeal of woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon at a trial on their appeal in the puppet supreme court on September 25 and confirmed the original court ruling of the five-year jail term and five-year suspension of qualification for them.

Branding this outrageous act of the No Tae-u group as a heinous challenge to the ardent reunification desire of the whole nation and to the unbiased public opinion which calls for an unconditional and immediate release of the messengers of reunification, as an unpardonable anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act against national reconciliation and unity, the news analyst says:

Student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon visited the North not to stand against anybody and they did not speak ill of any one side during their visit to the North. Urged by the desire for national reconciliation and unity, they called for reunification and conducted activities for reunification only, transcending the system and ideology. The No group, however, incriminated their such pure will for reunification and passed harsh penalties on them, thus revealing of its own accord that its talk about "community of the nation" and "unification" is a sheer lie and deception and it is the enemy of the nation and reunification.

The release of imprisoned visitors to the north is not their personal affair or an internal affair confined to South Korea. It is an important matter related to the stand and attitude toward reunification and dialogue.

Whether or not the South Korean rulers release coed Yim, Father Mun and other imprisoned visitors to the north without delay will be a yardstick showing whether they sincerely approach the question of reunification and really intend to work for the improvement of North-South relations and solve the reunification question through dialogue with us, or not.

The South Korean authorities must remove legal and institutional mechanism such as the "national security law" that runs counter to national unity and reunification and immediately release coed Yim, Father Mun and other visitors to the North.

Malagasy Figure Cited on South's UN Entry

SK0210102090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Antananarivo September 30 (KCNA)—Korea's U.N. membership is an important question that must be solved under all circumstances from the viewpoint of Korea's reunification, said Maurice Rakotobe [spelling as received], chairman of the Malagasy Solidarity Committee, on September 27 when he was interviewed by a KCNA correspondent here.

He said:

Considering the proposal to share one seat in the United Nations to be a just one which makes it possible to further accelerate the process of Korea's reunification, the Malagasy Solidarity Committee fully supports it.

The Malagasy Solidarity Committee holds that the South Korean authorities should respond to this proposal instead of scheming to perpetuate the national division with a proposal for "unilateral U.N. membership."

If the South Korean side truly wants the reunification of the country, there will be no reason why it should refuse to accept this proposal.

If the South Korean authorities continue resorting to tricks for a permanent national division and "two Koreas" in their practical action, while talking about "dialogue" and "reunification," going against the trend of the times, they will face denunciation by the world people.

Yon Hyong-muk Sends Greetings to PRC

SK0110070190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The message noted that the former sends the warmest congratulations to the latter and the fraternal Chinese people on the 41st anniversary of the PRC founding, and continued:

For the last 41 years, the fraternal Chinese people have overcome all difficulties and trials and achieved the proud success of building the ever-growing and prospering new socialist China in the vast underdeveloped land of China, holding aloft the banner of socialism and exerting the inexhaustible power of the popular masses under the CPC's leadership.

The fraternal Chinese people have continuously enhanced and strengthened the PRC's might by vigorously pushing the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and implementing reforms and openness, maintaining the four cardinal principles since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC.

We are convinced the fraternal Chinese people will attain greater success in the struggle to further solidify the country's stability and unity under the CPC's leadership, to implement the decisions of the sixth plenary meeting of the CPC's 13th Central Committee, and brilliantly adorn the final year of the seventh Five-Year Plan.

The message noted finally that its sender is convinced the friendly and cooperative Korea-China relations, which were sealed in blood, will be further solidified and developed generation to generation in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the two countries' peoples, and wholeheartedly wished Comrade Li Peng greater success in his responsible work.

Japan's Ozawa Welcomes Three-Party Declaration

SK0310104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Ozawa, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, published a commentary on September 28 welcoming the publication of a three-party joint declaration on DPRK-Japan relations.

Saying it is a good thing that a big chapter has been opened in the annals of Japan-DPRK relations by the group of visitors to North Korea of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party of Japan, he expressed the belief that it would greatly contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula.

He said he would request the government to respond with all might to the content of the joint declaration.

Daily Marks Nigerian Independence Anniversary

SK0110105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

Noting the success gained by the Nigerian people in the past 30 years of struggle after the independence to defend the country's independence, clear away the consequences of colonial rule and build a new life, the article says:

The Nigerian Government externally opposes the neocolonial exploitation and plunder and struggles to establish a fair international economic order and against racism and racial discrimination.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements gained by the Nigerian people in the efforts for building a new society.

The Korea-Nigeria friendship is developing. The Korean people support the cause of the Nigerian people and send solidarity to it.

Korea-Nigeria friendship growing as days go by conforms with the interests of the two peoples.

The Korean people will make efforts in the future, too, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nigerian people.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Nigerian people greater success in their future work for the country's prosperity.

Papers Mark Guinean Independence Anniversary

*SK0210101890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 2 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 32nd anniversary of the independence of Guinea.

Noting that the independence of Guinea was an epochal event which opened a broad way for the Guinean people to build a new life, the signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Guinean people have registered successes in the building of a new life after the independence.

They are making energetic efforts to build their country into a sovereign and independent, peaceful and prosperous country, repulsing the subversive manoeuvrings and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries under the leadership of the military committee of national redressment.

The Government of Guinea is striving to develop the Non-Alignment Movement.

The DPRK and Guinea established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in October 1958.

The friendship between the DPRK and Guinea is favorably developing. Particularly, the meeting of President Kim Il-song and President Lansana Conte in Pyongyang in April 1987 marked a major milestone in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the DPRK and Guinea to a new height. The two countries are upgrading cooperation and exchange in different domains.

The signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people rejoice as over their own over the achievements gained by the Guinean people in their efforts for the building of a new life and wish them greater success in their struggle for national redressment.

WPK Greets Communist Party of Uruguay

*SK0310105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay [CPU].

The message dated October 3 says:

The Communist Party of Uruguay has grown in strength into a party supported by the broad masses through a struggle to carry out the decisions of the 21st Congress of the party and defend the sovereignty of the country and safeguard genuine democratic rights and interests of the working people.

We believe that the 22nd Congress of the CPU will make a great contribution to the future work of your party for the strengthening of itself and for socialism.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties will further strengthen and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, we take this opportunity of wishing your party congress greater success in its work.

Group Leaves for Uruguay

*SK0310104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK parliamentary group led by its Vice-Chairman Yi Mong-ho left here today to attend the 84th conference of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Uruguay.

Ugandan Party Workers' Delegation Arrives 2 Oct

*SK0210105490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 2 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—A party workers' delegation of Uganda led by Francis Wanyina, member of the National Resistance Council and administrator of the North Arua District, arrived here Tuesday.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the C.C.[Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Su-kun, vice-director of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School.

Wreaths Laid in Cemetery on 'Harvest Moon Day'

*SK0310105790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Party and government senior officials, working people and People's Army soldiers laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery on October 3, the Harvest Moon Day.

Wreaths sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song were laid on the wreath stands of the cemeteries.

Also laid there were wreaths sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Participating in the wreath-laying were O Chin-u, Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol and other party and government senior officials.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK amid the playing of the wreath-laying music.

Then wreaths were laid in the name of commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, public organisations, central organs, party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, units of the Korean People's Army and cooperative farms in Pyongyang.

'Greater Upswing in Socialist Construction' Urged

SK0310045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in its editorial today appeals to the entire party members and working people to effect a greater upswing in socialist construction by displaying higher revolutionary zeal on the threshold of the October red-letter day.

Noting that all the party members and working people of the country are now accelerating their vigorous allout march to adorn the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with proud victories, the editorial continues:

To bring a high tide at the socialist construction sites is a worthy work to add shine to the party founding anniversary with practical achievements and exalting the grand sight of our party possessed of invincible leadership ability.

Our party has spread bold blueprint and plan for a great upswing in economic construction through maximum increase of production and economy this year, the first year of the '90s.

It is a traditional trait of our people to respond to the plan and intention of the party with shining feats by giving full play to their mass heroism. Our people have always waged an all-people heroic struggle, loudly beating the drum of revolution, and glorified the history of our party's struggle with proud victories and heroic feats. Only when we the entire people, as we did in the past days, work constant miracles and innovations, loudly beating the drum of revolution, can we firmly build up the economic potential of the country, radically improve the people's living and add another glory to the history of our party's struggle with feats.

The editorial calls upon all party members and working people to record miracles and feats in the construction of flats for 50,000 families in the capital city and the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex and other major programs and in all domains of the national economy including power, coal and steel industries, agriculture, light industry and railway transportation.

Young People Helping in Socialist Construction

SK0210235990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—Korean young people regard it as a great pride to sincerely work for society and collective in difficult and toilsome domains of socialist construction.

116 graduates from Hamhung University of Medicine, 42 graduates from Hamhung College of Teachers No. 2 and hundreds of discharged soldiers collectively volunteered for the Taehung General Mining Enterprise some time ago.

The enterprise situated in the northeastern part of the country is a magnetite producer with a large deposit which is now being expanded on an extensive scale according to a far-reaching plan of the Workers' Party of Korea.

19 girls of the Songchongang garment factory in Hamhung were the first to collectively volunteer for the Taehung General Mining Enterprise late in June.

Over the last three months some 20,000 young men and women voluntarily went to the Musan mining complex, the Anju district coal mining complex and other coal and ore mines. The number of the volunteers is on a daily increase.

Now the young people regard it as the greatest honor to devote their all to the work for materializing the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea and it has become a trend of the society.

Some 1,200,000 young people proceeded into difficult domains of socialist construction in the period from the end of the '50s to the beginning of the '60s when the historical cause of socialist industrialization began and some 1,140,000 in the '70s.

They startled people by completing the laying of the Haeju-Hasong railway line extending 80 kilometres in 75 days, the construction of the Pidan islet covering 60 million square metres in one hundred days and the Ichon-Sepo railways extending from the east to the west of the country in one year or more.

In the 1980s 1,214,000 young men and women performed heroic feats in main sections including the reclamation of tideland, the building of power stations and coal and ore mines.

Their feats were also reported from the construction site of the West Sea barrage cutting eight kilometres across the sea, 250 kilometres long northern railways through mountaineous areas, large-scale taechon power stations, ore- dressing plant no. 3 of the Komdok mining complex with ten million tons capacity and other monumental structures which add shine to the era.

In the '80s, 17,000 graduates from senior middle schools formed 430 youth workteams and youth subworkteams in the countryside and have greatly contributed to consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy and rapidly increasing agricultural production.

Rolling Stock Complex Boosts Production

*SK0210235890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 2 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—An upsurge in production has been reported from the June 4 rolling stock complex on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

The workers there increased the production of 100-ton wagons 30 percent above the daily average of last month.

The production of the 100 wagons intended for the construction site of Tongil Street now under construction in Pyongyang on a grand scale is progressing at the final stage.

The workers of the complex has of late introduced the cast steel frame bearings and a new brake in the heavy wagon so that it can run safely with larger quantities of freight.

In the first nine months of this year, the complex sent 300 gravel wagons and heat-insulated ore wagons to the construction site of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex. The complex sent 1.7 times as many wagons as in the same period of last year to different domains of the national economy.

The June 4 rolling stock complex is situated in Wonsan, a coastal city in the central part of Korea.

The complex which had engaged in repairing wagons before liberation has developed into a modernly equipped large-scale rolling stock production base under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The great leader visited the complex on 16 occasions and indicated a broad orientation and ways for developing it into a powerful rolling stock production base which supplies diverse wagons including modern coaches and large wagons by consolidating its material and technological foundation.

The complex produced the 60-ton wagons in 1959 and 100-ton wagons in 1987.

It massively produces various kinds of railway wagons including refrigerator car, tank car, heat-insulated ore wagon, pitch car, gravel wagon, cement wagon and special wagon.

Technicians are trained at its own college, vocational school and school for skilled workers.

Kim Il-song's Work on 'True Democracy' Cited

*SK0310104690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article headlined "Classical Work Which Expounds Theory on True Democracy" to the 45th anniversary of the publication of the classical work "on progressive democracy" by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The article says:

The great leader in the work issued on October 3, 1945, 45 years ago, clearly expounded that the road new Korea should take is the road of progressive democracy, true democracy, and gave an exposition of the characteristic features of progressive democracy and concretely put forward immediate tasks arising in state building.

What is important in the idea indicated by the work is, first of all, that it formulates progressive democracy, true democracy of a new style on the basis of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The road Korea should take is the road to progressive democracy, true democracy. Only this road will give our people freedom, rights and a happy life and guarantee the country full independence and sovereignty."

As expounded in the work, progressive democracy is a new style of democracy which most accorded with the specific conditions of our country and the aspiration of our people in those days. This was our own style of democracy which fundamentally differed from democracy of other countries.

What is important in the idea of the work is also that it gives comprehensive answers as to the requirements and characteristic features of progressive democracy.

The great leader in the work comprehensively expounded that progressive democracy is a new type of democracy most suited to the reality of Korea which was in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and it was characterized by independence, coalition, freedom, prosperity, revolution and peace.

Citing the characteristic features of progressive democracy indicated in the work, the article continues:

Our people, deeply cherishing in their minds the absolute superiority of our type of the socialist system and socialist democracy, are marching forward dynamically along the road of socialism which they chose, not being shaken in the least by the vicious anti-socialist schemes of the imperialists disguised with "democracy".

Today the imperialists are becoming ever louder in trumpeting about "democracy" with the phraseology of "freedom" and "human rights". But this is a deception to beautify the corruption and reactionary nature of degenerated and ailing capitalist society and nothing but a vicious anti-socialist move to disorganize socialist countries from within.

The imperialists' noisy cry about democracy is a foolish wriggle to maintain their remaining days of the dying, old and rotten capitalism and realise at any cost the strategy of "peaceful transition" to disorganize socialism.

Therefore, the revolutionaries and people must look straight at the true looks of the imperialists who are blustering and making last-ditch efforts under the veil of "democracy" and counter their moves with a steadfast revolutionary principle.

Our people who are enjoying a dignified and happy life suited to the independent nature of man under the most superior socialist system of our type in which the chuche idea has been applied successfully will in the future, too, defend to the end the banner of socialism and make it shine, decisively repulsing all the honeyed words and appeasement and deception of the imperialists camouflaged with "democracy" and "defence of human rights".

Need To Study Party History Stressed

SK0110114990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0019 GMT 29 Sep 90

[NODONG SINMUN 29 September editorial: "Let Us More Deeply Study and Master Our Party's History of Struggle and Experience on the Occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party"]

[Text] The entire country is seething with a surging political atmosphere on the threshold of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]. Today our party members and the working people are vigorously launching into socialist construction, cherishing in their hearts infinite loyalty to the party. We should study in great depth the party's glorious, brilliant history and struggle in order to better master our party's greatness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should inherit the glorious history and revolutionary tradition of our party, further enrich the party's struggles, and strengthen and develop the achievements the party has won through struggle.

Being properly aware of the party's history and struggles is an important requirement to become genuine revolutionaries having invariable faith in the party. For the last 45 years our party has traversed the road of proud victory and glory and has scored the great achievements and rich experiences that will be recorded in history forever.

Our party's 45 year-long history not only is the proud history during which the party has been united like bedrock and strengthened and developed into the revolutionary party of chuche with tested leadership and invincible might, but also is the course of heroic struggle that has created epochal exploits and miracles by leading the revolution and construction straight to the single road of victory.

We should know in detail the history of the struggles and experiences of the party, which has led our people's revolutionary cause to the single road of invincibility. This is the only way we can clearly know how great and tested our party is. The rock-hard will that we know nothing save our party, as well as the unshaken revolutionary faith to share the destiny with the party to the end, comes out only when we have mastered the noble truth of the revolution, which already has been proven through our party's historic struggle.

Therefore, for our party members and working people, studying the party's experiences and history of struggle is not merely businesslike work [silmujok saop] that perceives the party history as a simple knowledge, but becomes very important work to firmly prepare themselves to become the party's revolutionary fighters and to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system in the entire party and society.

The history of our party's struggle has built a most superior socialism of our style on this land and has fully enhanced its vitality. It shines endlessly because of this. This history has vividly proven the road of socialism of chuche that our people themselves have chosen and pioneered with their own strength is the most correct road. Therefore, as they deeply study the glorious history of our party, our party members and the working people can possess the stronger invincibility of our cause of socialism and the firmer faith in and optimism of the final victory of the revolution.

Today, when the imperialists' manuevers against socialism have become more unscrupulous and unprecedentedly vast tasks have been presented in the revolution and construction, it is very important for all the people to live and struggle with such firm faith and revolutionary optimism.

Today our party is demonstrating its pride as the most dignified and authoritative revolutionary party of our times because of the boundless loyalty of our working class to the revolutionary cause and its devoted service to the fatherland and the people and thanks to its immortal achievements registered before the times and history.

When we study in depth and understand the party's history of struggle and experiences, we can have a greater pride in carrying out the revolution under the great party's leadership and vigorously accelerate today's grand march to demonstrate our party's majestic appearance.

What is important in studying the party's glorious history of struggle and experiences is, above all, to understand in depth the greatness of the leader who led our party's revolutionary cause at the vanguard.

Our party's history of struggle is the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious revolutionary activities during more than 60 years, one cannot imagine our party has been strengthened and developed into an indomitable revolutionary party with such rich experiences and skilled and refined leadership as it has today.

Marking the 45th anniversary of the party's founding, all party members and workers again should realize what great efforts the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made and how he put his heart into to strengthening and developing our party into a powerful and mighty chuche-oriented one.

We should systematically study in depth the history of the leadership of the respected leader, who led the struggle of all times and all stages without even slight deviations, turns or twists, from the struggle of the twenties and thirties—which was designed to provide the party's root and open our glorious revolution—to today's struggle of the nineties designed to remodel the entire party and all of society based on the chuche idea.

We should deeply cherish in our hearts the great honor of marking the 45th anniversary of the party's founding by invariably upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the great founder and leader of our party, an outstanding ideological theoretician of our era and a skillful politician.

It is particularly significant while studying the history of our party's struggle and experiences to understand the historic experience in which the issue of inheriting the revolutionary cause was brilliantly resolved.

As the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the satisfactory solution to inheriting the revolutionary cause is a brilliant success and great victory in building our party.

We should deeply study the glorious path of the party's struggle, on which the party's organizational and ideological foundation, capable of brilliantly inheriting the leader's idea and leadership, was firmly laid and the party's leadership system was firmly established. We should understand the immortal achievements and experiences our party center attained in this course.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il tenaciously defended, developed and enriched the chuche idea, which the great leader created, with outstanding wisdom and through ideological and theoretical activities. He also basically reformed all fields of revolution and construction, including the building of the party and state and the economic and cultural construction, with amazing organization, deployment, and refined leadership. We should keenly, deeply realize the wisdom of his leadership.

Through studying our party's glorious history of struggle, we should be keenly aware of the justness and truth of the chuche-oriented revolutionary lines and policies the party has launched.

Our party's lines and policy are ever-victorious weapons for socialist and communist construction, and their justness and vitality have been fully displayed in reality.

All party members and workers should correctly realize how just the lines and policies our party have been during each period and step of the revolution and construction, and what an innovative role they have played in strengthening the main force of our revolution and in accelerating the socialist construction.

In particular, we should deeply study the strategic lines and policies our party has consistently maintained during socialist construction, including the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and the Taean work system.

By doing this, we should prepare to be tenacious revolutionaries who think and act only according to our party's intentions, no matter what wind may blow from what direction, and who devote infinite loyalty to the party.

By cherishing firm convictions in the indomitable nature of our socialist cause, advancing along the most correct revolutionary line, we should constantly and thoroughly implement our party's lines for socialist construction.

The best teaching materials in studying and understanding our party's history of struggle and experiences are the great leader's immortal works and the party's documents. These works and documents contain profound analyses on the glorious, historic struggle of our party, which victoriously advanced under the banner of the chuche idea. They also comprehensively compile the rich and diversified experiences.

All party members and workers should deeply study the great leader's immortal works, including "The Historic Experiences in Building the WPK" and "Let Us More Highly Display the Superiority of Socialism in Our Country," and should understand the rich experiences of our revolution's struggle, included in his works.

We also should deepen the study of our party's documents, which include the precious experiences the party attained in glorifying the respected leader's revolutionary achievements.

We should intensify the study of various materials for indoctrinating revolutionary tradition and literary works which profoundly relate our party's history of struggle.

In particular, we should properly conduct the study of various indoctrination materials, including the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history, thereby constantly increasing their political and theoretical standard.

All party members and workers should infinitely treasure historic relics on the great leadership of the party and the leader, which are preserved in their respective domains and units. Thus, through practical struggle in socialist construction, they should glorify the party's achievements.

We should register heroic exploits in today's worthwhile struggle to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victors. We, therefore, should once more embroider with great victory the history of our party, which is carrying out the revolution and struggle.

South Korea

DPRK Hints at Flexibility on UN Membership

OW0310145790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1431 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 KYODO—North Korea has hinted at a more flexible position on Korean membership in the United Nations, saying a single seat shared by the North and South, as it has long demanded, may not be the only solution. Pyonygyang will discuss any proposal as long as it does not stand in the way of reunification, North Korean U.N. Observer Pak Kil-yon wrote U.N. Security Council President David Hannay in a letter obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE in Seoul on Wednesday.

Seoul argues that both North and South should join the U.N. separately, and has said it may unilaterally apply for membership if Pyongyang continues to oppose separate seats. North Korea has argued that separate membership would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. The North and South have agreed that U.N. membership is an internal Korean issue, the letter said.

Pak wrote, "North Korea believes joint admission to the United Nations of the North and the South with a single seat represents a reasonable solution to the United Nations membership favorable to reunification." Such a single seat would be consistent with the spirit of the U.N. Charter, the letter said. But North Korea does not consider its position an "absolute" one, the observer wrote, adding "there may be various solutions to the U.N. membership in conformity with reunification and therefore, (Pyongyang) by no means excludes the discussion of them."

North and South Korea may discuss the issue when their prime ministers meet October 16-19 in Pyongyang for a follow-up to their first ever meeting September 4-7 in Seoul.

Kanemaru To Visit Seoul, Explain Position

SK0310105890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent Yi Chun-pal from Tokyo]

[Text] Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister of Japan, is expected to visit the ROK on 8 October to explain the Japanese position regarding its joint declaration with North Korea.

Mr. Kanemaru visited ROK Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong on 2 October amid the ROK's strong revulsion over the one Korea concept, compensation for the post-World War II period, and Prime Minister Kaifu's apology—all of which were included in the joint declaration signed in Pyongyang on 28 September. Mr. Kanemaru will visit Seoul at Ambassador Yi's request and explain the details to President No Tae-u and other ROK Government leaders to implore their understanding, according to Japanese newspapers dated today.

According to informed sources, Mr. Kanemaru decided to visit the ROK himself because the joint declaration was made under his leadership. Mr. Kanemaru will visit Seoul on 8 October, before the 10 October visit to North Korea by Ozawa, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party. Ozawa will attend the ceremony marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and receive the crew of the Fujisan Maru, who will be released at that time.

Monthly Analyzes North's PRC, USSR Ties

SK0310003090 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Sep 90 pp 278-284

[Article by Chong Se-hyon: How Will North Korea's Relations With the Soviet Union and China Change?]

[Text] The presidents of the Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union met in a summit conference in San Francisco on 6 June, 1990. Following the meeting, a high-ranking South Korean governmental delegation visited the Soviet Union, and when it returned, the prospects for establishing diplomatic relations with Moscow before the end of the year seemed quite certain.

Meanwhile, the improving relationship with Russia also suggests an acceleration in the process of improving relations with Beijing. As Seoul's relations with the Soviet Union and China improve, Pyongyang's relations with Beijing and Moscow will attenuate in inverse proportion. Should Pyongyang's relations with Moscow and Beijing become alienated, the popular view is North Korea then will move quickly towards reform and openness in order to escape international isolation.

Will the situation really develop quite that simply? Is the relationship between the two Koreas and China and the Soviet Union really a zero sum game? Will North Korea speed up reform and openness just because its relations with Moscow and Beijing worsen? Answers to these and other questions, of course, have proliferated, so seeking an accurate reply to such questions demands we conduct a detailed analysis based firmly on the realities as far as we know them.

The structure of the cold war has disintegrated, all nations are rising above systems and ideology, and we are now in an era when the tide is surging towards international exchanges and cooperation based on national interests. In this new era, one inevitable fact is that relations between Seoul and China and between Seoul and Russia most certainly will improve. Only the speed and the timing of the improvements remain to be determined, and even that will be decided by the depth and breadth of Korea's economic cooperation with the two countries.

This raises fundamental problems for us. We must consider and reconsider two related issues. How much capital and technology are we willing to provide to China and the Soviet Union, considering our relative national interests? Even as we provide economic benefits to

Moscow and Beijing, do we seriously expect these two capitals to deal injury to North Korea, to sentence Pyongyang to a black hole of useless existence?

We must seriously consider the answers to these questions. Moreover, we must consider whether a policy of skirting Moscow and Beijing to build bridges directly to Pyongyang would yield practical results, or would really be economical. To put it in different terms, we must consider carefully whether a policy of improving relations with China and the Soviet Union to compel North Korea to change may not be a policy based on simplistic logic.

The Soviet Union and an Embarrassed North Korea

North Korea has expressed formal support for the process of reform and opening under way in the Soviet Union. For example, when Gorbachev was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, North Korea included expressions of support for Moscow's reform and openness policies both in the congratulatory telegram sent in November 1988 and in NODONG SINMUN editorials run in July 1989, and again in February 1990.

In his 1990 News Year's address, Kim Il-song noted, "When faced with the practical fact of change in the methods of building socialism, we must never cease to improve and to achieve." This carefully-turned phrase amounts to a recognition of the necessity for reform and openness.

Among the results of reform and openness in the Soviet Union, however, were the kind of reform and openness that swept Hungary and Poland. Changes in those two countries resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea, Hungary in February 1989 and Poland in November 1989. Another serious outcome of the Soviet Union's process of change was the Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco on 5 June 1990.

Pyongyang's reactions to these events were directed at the countries involved and were couched in bitter terms: "acts of betrayal," "an evil deed," "a bitter pill," and "a criminal act." North Korea indirectly criticized the policy of reform and openness by deliberately downgrading diplomatic relations or calling home its ambassador.

In his 1990 New Year's speech, Kim Il-song in fact denounced the openness and reform in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. "This," he denounced, "is a scheme for semi-socialism cooked up by the capitalists." Kim also placed renewed emphasis on the slogan, "Let us live our lives in our own style!" He stressed self-reliance: "We must go forward unremittingly in every discipline of society on the foundation of chuche." Kim added: "That mankind must proceed unequivocally down the road to socialism is a historical truth which cannot be altered...."

Therefore, he said: "Irrespective of whatever kind of complex situation or atmosphere develops, we shall vigorously and firmly maintain unchanged our independent stance, and we shall push forward as the dependable eastern sentry post of peace and socialism."

The Soviet Union responded strongly through the mass media to North Korea. Since mid-1989, for example, Soviet broadcast and print media have carried commentaries which revealed a positive stance vis-a-vis the Republic of Korea's intent to join the United Nations by itself, recognized the fact that two nations exist on the Korean peninsula, pointed out constructive elements in Seoul's approaches to unification, and recognized the necessity of establishing diplomatic relations with Seoul both by the countries of Eastern Europe and by the Soviet Union itself. Moscow's purpose in these statements was, in part, to chastise North Korea for refusing to turn toward reform and openness.

Starting in 1990, however, the Soviet mass media's reports on North-South relations started to adopt a critical or restraining tone vis-a-vis North Korea. Russian media, for example, openly began to report facts related to the founding of the North Korean regime and the Korean war which contradicted the official position of the North Korean regime.

Indeed, the content of the Soviet media reports was quite similar to the official positions of the South Korean Government. Candid articles and commentaries frankly criticized North Korea for Kim Il-song's dictatorship, the succession from father to son, North Korea's closed nature, and its economic backwardness. Yet the Soviet media simultaneously displayed a trend toward neutral reporting regarding the North-South dialogue. Soviet media reports concerning North Korea, of course, do not represent official Soviet Government positions because they avoided quoting Soviet Government officials. We must see the series of reports, however, as a deliberate Soviet move to pressure Pyongyang to open, restrain North Korea's rush to keep in step with China, and at the same time, strengthen the Soviet Union's right to make public statements about issues on the Korean peninsula. These media commentaries also came when Moscow was vigorously promoting reform and openness of the socialist states, hoped for progress in establishing relations with Seoul, and when Pyongyang was tilting visibly toward Beijing.

The Roots of the Friendly Relations Between Moscow and Pyongyang Run Deep

When we analyze the verbal attacks and counterattacks over openness, reform, and relations with South Korea—which continue between North Korea and the Soviet Union—we can conclude the relationship between Moscow and Pyongyang clearly is deteriorating, or at least that it is uncomfortable. We would be wrong, however, to forget that the bulk of the relationship between North Korea and the Soviet Union continues on a friendly basis.

For example, the "Chosun-Soviet Treaty of Friendly Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," first concluded on 6 July 1961, has been extended for five more years. The original treaty period was set at 10 years in the document itself, but this was later changed so if neither side expressed an intent to abolish the treaty before its term had one more year to run, the treaty would be extended automatically for five more years. Since neither Moscow nor Pyongyang expressed an intent to abrogate the treaty as of 6 July 1989, the treaty's 29th anniversary, it was automatically extended for five years, from 1 July 1990 to 1995.

The good military relationship between North Korea and the Soviet Union has continued despite Gorbachev's emergence. Moscow has continued to supply North Korea with new weapons, such as the Scud B surface-to-surface missile, and combat aircraft, such as the MIG-23. The two countries have conducted joint air and naval exercises in the Sea of Japan, and Pyongyang has granted Soviet ships the right to call at North Korean ports in both the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. North Korea also granted Soviet aircraft the right to land at North Korean airports before continuing to final destinations. Military cooperation and close military ties rest squarely on the spirit of the "Treaty of Friendly Cooperation and Mutual Assistance."

The North Korean and Soviet military establishments have held annual friendship exchanges since 1979, most recently in May 1990. North Korea first sent a military delegation under General Chon Mun-sop to Moscow in early May to attend a ceremony honoring the 45th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Germany. The purpose of the delegation was to emphasize military friendship between the two nations.

Moscow responded by sending a delegation from the Soviet Military and Naval Fleet General Political Department led by Lieutenant General Vladimir Krebinyuk [as published] to Pyongyang on 14 May 1990, strengthening the traditionally strong ties with the North Korean military. During its eight-day stay in North Korea, the Soviet military delegation held meetings with O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Colonel General Yi Pong-won. The Soviet delegation head positively asserted at a mass event that, "The Soviet people and military will always stand together with you as a trusted ally and as comrades in arms, as we jointly man this sentry post defending the war gains of socialism."

Ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea in economic, scientific, and technical disciplines and at working levels are swiftly proceeding. Even as the war of words between the two nations heats up, joint-venture factories continued to operate, and Moscow-promised support for the third seven-year plan in agriculture, fisheries, geological surveys, light industry, and plant construction in the transportation sector also swiftly continue. In June, a North Korean science and technology delegation headed by Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the National Science and Technology Committee, visited Moscow, and pursuant to an agreement concluded 27 April 1990, the two sides conducted in-depth discussions on joint research in the disciplines of microbiology, medicine, machinery, and agriculture. Sources add that these talks also considered the issue of technical cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

From a practical viewpoint, the relationship between North Korea and the Soviet Union continues without change, especially in the military, economic, scientific, and technical areas. This suggests that Moscow's promotion of a policy of openness and reform and the process of improving relations with South Korea triggered by that policy have not resulted in an across-the-board deterioration in Moscow's relationship with Pyongyang. South Koreans need to look this fact squarely in the face.

Light and Shadow in the Relationship Between Pyongyang and Beijing

At the present stage, the Soviet Union is pressuring North Korea to reform and open, while China provides Pyongyang with a sturdy sea wall against the surge from Moscow. The Soviet Union's policy on reform and openness has surged through Eastern Europe and rushed as far as Mongolia, and Moscow keeps up the pressure both directly and indirectly. Gorbachev, for example, has visited Beijing and even dropped in on Castro in Cuba. Gorbachev has yet to visit Pyongyang, however, and has exerted direct and indirect pressure on North Korea to change. Using domestic glasnost, the opening of the Soviet Government, as his excuse, Gorbachev exposed the personal background of Kim Il-song and acknowledged that the communist side invaded the South on 25 June 1950. All the while Gorbachev has persistently demanded North Korea observe Moscow's line on reform and openness.

For its part, however, Pyongyang had internal reasons which prevented it from espousing the Russian line. Thus, North Korea hoped reform and openness eventually would fail in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, however, Pyongyang hoped to find a national example to prove that a policy of reform and openness does not necessarily have universal application. As luck would have it, at just about the time North Korea needed such an example, China provided it. The 4 June 1989 Tiananmen Square incident was a result of more than a decade of reform and openness in China. The incident provided the Chinese Government an opportunity to return to conservatism, and provided Kim Il-song an ideological comrade into the bargain. Moreover, China's turn to the right also served to blunt the pressure Moscow was exerting on North Korea because it revived the traditional spirit of competition between Moscow and Beijing in regard to relations with North Korea.

The visit by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, to North Korea in March 1990 further cemented the ideological ties between China and Pyongyang. Jiang's visit came in the form of a response to Kim Il-song's trip to Beijing in November 1989 and coincided with the presidential election in the Soviet Union. Jiang's trip to Pyongyang served not only to strengthen the friendly relationship between the two Asian countries, but also to reinforce their ideological solidarity when they faced a great tide of change that had swept Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and had now surged into Mongolia, in East Asia itself. Jiang's visit, then, can be seen as the beginning of a joint resistance to the tide of change in the international environment. During Jiang's visit, Kim Il-song stressed in a speech that, "In accomplishing the joint task of opposing imperialism and building socialism, we will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people." Jiang Zemin responded with the unequivocal, "We will follow the socialist line without the slightest hesitation." Jiang went on publicly to support North Korea's unification approach, of course, and even went so far as to voice support for Pyongyang's call to tear down the "concrete barrier" they claimed the South had constructed. Thus, China satisfied Kim Il-song's passion for ideological ties with China.

Observers, however, were quick to point out that no official announcement of Jiang Zemin's trip appeared in the press and that no joint statement was issued at the end of his visit. This, of course, can be explained by a number of things. First, at the time Kim Il-song visited China in November 1989, Jiang Zemin said in a speech that, "China and North Korea must further stabilize our friendly relationship over the generations." This statement supported Kim Chong-il's succession to power, yet Jiang pronounced no word of support for the succession during his March visit to Pyongyang. The absence of any public reference caused some observers to believe that the issue had arisen during talks in Pyongyang only to encounter a degree of awkwardness on the part of the Chinese.

One possible clue to the situation was picked up at the Third International Academic Conference on Chosun Studies held in Osaka in early August 1990. A Chinese scholar provided a tip when he noted that recently the Chinese Government had lost its confidence in the post-Kim Il-song leadership in North Korea, and as a result, Chinese policies toward both North and South Korea were in a state of flux.

Other things may have accounted for the failure of China and North Korea to issue a joint statement summarizing the results of Jiang Zemin's visit to Pyongyang. A primary reason could have been a failure by Pyongyang and Beijing to agree on outstanding issues between China and South Korea, such as the $3 billion in trade between China and South Korea each year, the establishment of trade offices with consular functions by South Korea in Beijing and China in Seoul, and the establishment of regular air routes between China and South Korea.

As a practical matter, although Jiang Zemin publicly said China would follow socialist principles, he noted that the Chinese would promote reform and openness, and also pledged to improve relations with all countries based on the "five principles of peaceful coexistence." This latter statement, of course, could not have referred to South Korea alone, but at least we can say it was a notification to North Korea of the direction of future Chinese foreign policy. Moreover, if we assume our relationship with Beijing will be allowed to improve within the purview of coexistence, then North Korea's position on the matter will never coincide with that of China.

Yet another shadowy aspect of the North Korea-China relationship emerged during Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Moscow. Li Peng visited the Soviet Union in late April 1990 and concluded with the Russians five separate agreements on economic, scientific, and technological matters, as well as an agreement specifying that each country would reduce its armed forces, and another establishing that the foreign ministers of the two countries would confer regularly on political issues.

They also agreed on certain military exchanges. The two most important were the agreements to reduce the size of their respective armed forces and for their foreign ministers to confer regularly on political affairs. These two agreements suggest that despite ideological differences between China and the Soviet Union, the two nations have taken giant steps toward improving their relationship. From North Korea's standpoint, this development reduced Pyongyang's room to play the two great states off against each other. The signing of the agreements dealt a serious blow to North Korea.

North Korean Opening as a Result of Foreign Pressure: The Price Is High

We have reviewed the light and shadowy features of Pyongyang's relationship with both Moscow and Beijing. But how will North Korea's relations with these two countries change in the future? The premise to bear in mind as we consider this question is that Pyongyang's relations with China and Russia are resilient; they are not subject to easy rupture.

Russia and North Korea have been filling each other's needs for 45 years. Pyongyang's trade with Russia amounts to 50 percent of North Korea's total trade. North Korea cannot afford to discard the Soviet Union. Nor can Moscow afford to discard North Korea, although the Soviet Union will not avoid applying pressure on the North.

Should Moscow decide to discard North Korea, the Russians would lose their bridgehead in Northeast Asia. For the Soviet Union to achieve its national goals without that bridgehead, Moscow would have to work to weaken U.S. influence in Northeast Asia and supplant that influence with its own political and military clout. Although the scale of South Korean economic cooperation with Moscow remains uncertain, we can certainly say that in its own interests the Soviet Union will play the North Korean card to oblige us to expand the scale of that economic cooperation.

When we say the Soviet Union does not want to abandon North Korea for whatever set of reasons, that does not mean Moscow faces no problem with North Korea. Pyongyang rejects Moscow's keynote policy of reform and openness. If Moscow just lets the matter rest there, it could open itself up to another attack of revisionism like that of the Kruschev era. Gorbachev's diplomatic style is one of "dialectic realism," however, and under that heading he in fact recognizes contradictory ideas, and having noted them, he then tends to work out solutions over time.

In view of this style, Gorbachev will continue to push diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union, but at the same time he will maintain his alliance with Pyongyang. Gorbachev will play the North Korean card in Seoul to encourage the expansion of South Korea's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. He will play the South Korean card in Pyongyang to nudge North Korea into reform and openness. His plan is to bring change to North Korea by strengthening relations with Seoul, although this plan may take much time and require huge amounts of our money.

A sharp change is unlikely in the state of relations between Pyongyang and Beijing. China's ideological shift to conservatism in because of the Tiananmen Square incident of 4 June 1989, of course, cannot continue for an extended period. We thus can state that the ideological ties between the two nations are limited by time.

Relations between Pyongyang and Beijing, however, like those between Pyongyang and Moscow, are not susceptible to easy rupture. Unlike the Soviet Union, China must view Pyongyang as crucial to China's national security because of the North's geographic location, especially its proximity to China's political and industrial heartlands.

Each time North Korea or China has an opportunity, it emphasizes that the other is a blood ally. This practice is not merely "lip service" based on the fact neither is in a position to offer material benefits to the other. Nor is it merely an expression of Asian-style etiquette or friendship. It represents a real, mutually-dependent relationship reminiscent of the Chinese proverb: When the lips are gone the teeth freeze.

When the three- or four-year "period of adjustment" established in early February 1990 at a session of China's Political Bureau and confirmed in late February at a session of the National People's Representatives Conference comes to an end, China will once again promote openness at the same speed and scale it did before Tiananmen Square.

The Chinese, however, are unlikely to neglect their relationship with Pyongyang to the extent it fractures or deteriorates. It is more likely China will believe its national interests can best be served by pursuing relations with Seoul and Pyongyang in parallel. China, meanwhile, will not avoid pressuring North Korea to open, but rather than apply naked pressure like the Soviet Union, Beijing is likely to limit itself to providing gentle advice.

Historical precedent suggests such a relatively soft Chinese approach, first of all, but in any case, Beijing has no choice because, unlike the Soviet Union, it does not have the means to sanction North Korea, such as withholding weapons deliveries or spare machinery parts.

Finally, I would like to add, change in North Korea is more desirable if it comes in response to Pyongyang's own logic and preparations rather than in reaction to foreign pressure. Moreover, we should not completely rule out the possibility that change will in fact come from within North Korea. Should North Korea be obliged to change by foreign pressure, the economic price for us would simply be too enormous. Moreover, an imposed change would not promote significant improvement in our relations with the North.

Article Examines Kim Chong-il's Succession

SK3009090090 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Sep 90 pp 252-258

[Article by sociology Professor Yi U-chong: "Elements Threatening Kim Chong-il's Succession"]

[Text] There is no difference between the survival of the state and the continuation of the system. To the extent that the continuous generation of rightful power serves to promote the continued existence and development of the system espoused by the state, such power is equally important to all systems therein.

North Korea not only has never experienced a single change of political power in the four decades since it was established, but no legal mechanism for the transfer of power even exists in the North Korean system. The issue of ruling power in such a system must be identical, therefore, to the issue of the system of the state. Therefore, it will be no exaggeration to characterize North Korea's politics as "the politics of power succession," to borrow the expression of M. Rush.

It seems to me that we have reached a time when all Koreans can accept the reality that we can no longer discuss domestic politics as distinct from the politics of North Korea, a time when we can discuss the fascinating question of whether it is reasonable to expect that the Kim Chong-il system can in fact be established in the post-Kim Il-song era.

This article will approach the issue by discussing reasons for the hereditary transfer of power in North Korea, centered as it is in the fact of the concentration of power in a single individual and the deification of that individual. We will analyze the process of the concentration of power, with major emphasis on identifying the characteristics of changes that have occurred in the power system. Building on that foundation, we will then posit a number of assumptions, which will let us address the prospects for conflict in a Kim Chong-il regime.

Structural Characteristics of the Concentration of Power

The ideological foundation for North Korea's power concentration is based solidly on messianism, or "the principle of democratic centralization of power," a nucleus of chuche ideology—Pyongyang's "unique ideological system," and the "primary leader theory." Kim Il-song's monopoly on power began with his supposed "anti-Japan partisan struggle" background, which enabled him to found the North Korean system, and continued as he benefited from the principles of Confucian patriarchism. The authority of the leader was based on the leader's infallible nature rather than on slavish adherence to a system, allowing Kim to exert his will over the entire process of authority. This same logic is reflected with precision in the following characteristics of North Korea's power structure.

First, the common practice of a single individual holding multiple positions simultaneously in the party, the government, and the agencies of supervision. The key figures in the party occupy the top-most posts in the executive arm of government, of course, while they also hold permanent parliamentary positions as well. This practice ensures that decisions on national policy are made at the peak of the party.

Second, organizations subordinate to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party operate at lower levels in other organizations, including the military, and at every enterprise, farm, and governmental office of any appreciable size whether in the executive or judicial branch. This approach gives the party control over the specialists of the country in a kind of staircase organization operating from top to bottom of society.

Third, the party operates organizations that mirror every function of the state at every level, providing the party horizontal as well as vertical control; control from the planning stage to ultimate implementation.

Fourth, the party appoints capable executive-branch specialists and technocrats to key central party positions. This practice enables the party to prevent the formation of pockets of capable bureaucrats in government and also lets the party block any serious governmental side attempts at rationalization.

An examination of the changes in the power structure that have occurred in each of decades of existence of the North Korean regime reveals a number of natural stages. The late 1940s were a stage of tension and balance of power. The 1960s were a stage of consolidation of power and of rivalry and strife. The 1970s were a stage of the establishment of individual control. And the 1980s began the stage of managing the succession.

Analyzing the changes that have occurred in the power structure by focusing on the party, we develop the following results:

The Workers Party of Korea (WPK) has a broader base than other communist parties. WPK membership reaches about 17 percent of the total population, suggesting that the local party organizations are well staffed. Secondly, the re-election rate for the party's Central Committee is low. The rate of re-election to subsequent terms in the Central Committee usually is no higher than 20 to 30 percent. The highest re-election rate, 44.8 percent, occurred in the second Central Committee, followed by the 46.2 re-election rate of the sixth Central Committee, but these were aberrational. The turnover that does exist seems to be designed to bring new blood into this important organ. In stark contrast, however, since December 1979 virtually no member of the 33-man Political Bureau has lost his seat for any but natural causes. Meanwhile, the bureau's top 15 or so members have been frozen in place despite the passage of a number of plenary sessions. This suggests that the figures in the Political Bureau enjoy the close confidence of Kim Il-song, and it is clear that they play key roles in the process of hereditary transfer of power.

Adhesive Elements in the Elite at the Core of Power

As age takes its toll on the members of the original revolutionary generation, the ratio of second-generation revolutionary figures in the Political Bureau continues to increase. Kim Il-song's personnel policies put primary emphasis on the element of trust, as suggested by the term, "loyalty to the leader." This policy, rampant nepotism, and the hereditary power transfer all suggest that Kim Il-song has no intention of allowing anyone to challenge his power. To differ with Romania's Burukan [name as published], who argued that opposition elements exist in the WPK's Central Committee, it is my view that there is not a shred of evidence that opposition elements exist, at least at the stable, higher ranking leadership levels.

Historically within the Political Bureau, when the rate of reappointment has been low, conflict and challenge have been high, but when the reappointment rate is high, then stability prevails in that key body. For example, only one of the 11 members of the Political Bureau was reelected at the Third Party Congress, echoing the outcome of the "August factional struggle," in which the Yenan Faction was purged, including Choe Chang-ik and Pak Il-u. At the Fifth Party Congress, meanwhile, only three of 11 members retained their seats, a development directly related to the purging of military figures, first Pak Kum-chol and Yi Hyo-sun and then Kim Chang-pong. By contrast, a high proportion of Political Bureau members retained their seats during the Sixth Party Congress, when Kim Chong-il was informally designated to succeed his father. Analysts say that the high retention rate at that time revealed that a firm base of support had been built within the core of the power structure even before Kim's designation of a successor.

As is the case in the party, the tenure of ranking governmental executives tends to be short. The Central People's Committee bucks the trend. The majority of the members of that Committee are returned repeatedly to office. Moreover those who are newly-appointed to the Central People's Committee invariably have served in the party's Political Bureau or its Secretariat, a fact that underscores again the close links that exist at high levels between the party and the government.

One of the most telling recent developments in North Korea involves the People's Armed Forces Committee, chaired by Kim Il-song himself. A new First Department recently was established in this committee, and the chief of the new department is none other than Kim Chong-il. The new appointment is very illuminating because it provides official confirmation of the younger Kim's domination of the military. The appointment also speaks volumes about Kim Chong-il's larger role. He is personally and actively involved in the key mechanisms of state control. Kim Chong-il can use his new position to manipulate the key posts in both party and government. There are no longer grounds to presume that the younger Kim's duties are largely ceremonial. His appointment to this crucial position signals that he has moved to the final rung, that he now exercises virtually unlimited control of the country.

First, it is a common phenomenon to encounter an elderly ruling elite in communist countries, but in North Korea's case the elite is exceptionally old. The average age of the top 50 persons in the party's Central Committee appears to qualify them as old men. In the case of the Political Bureau, the average member is between 69.4 and 70 years of age. These high average ages tell us that Kim Il-song's revolutionary generation continues to cling to power.

In a structure dominated by a revolutionary group oriented toward a glorious past, as in North Korea, the old guard must be exceptionally prudent when choosing new leaders to be sure that the incoming generation is a clone of themselves, shares their revolutionary methods and objectives, and will not dismantle the existing structure. Two telling facts suggest the scope of the gerontification of the North Korean power elite. If we exclude Kim Chong-il from the Political Bureau, the average member of that body is 72.2 years of age, and the average age of a member of the Peoples Armed Forces Committee is 71.7. By contrast, ministers of the State Administrative Council average only 65.2. This relatively young age derives from the fact that most of the Council members hail from the specialist fields of the party or are technocrats, and of course they discharge the usual executive duties of cabinet members.

Second, on the question of place of birth, Hamgyong Province predominates among the ruling elite, followed by Pyongan Province. Among the 37 members of the party's Political Bureau and Secretariat, 13 hail from Hamgyong Province, and since we do not know the place of birth for all 37, the Hamgyong predominance could be even greater. If we examine place-of-birth distribution outside the crucial central organs of power, however, we see a reduction in the ratio of leaders who hail from Hamgyong Province. As the first generation of revolutionaries leaves the scene, the place-of-birth pendulum will swing away from Hamgyong Province in favor of Pyongan Province. These figures suggest serious regionalism in the North.

Third, on the question of educational background, 15 of the 25 members of the Political Bureau appear to be college graduates. The actual number of college graduates could be higher, as this figure is based only on available materials. Of the 15 we know to be college graduates, eight graduated from Kim Il-song University, and nine are graduates of Moscow University. In the case of the 13-member Secretariat, the overwhelming majority of its members, 10, are college graduates. Of these, four graduated from Kim Il-song University, and six graduated from Moscow University. Of the total 14 graduates of Kim Il-song University and the 23 who studied in Russia, nine completed elite courses at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, Kim Il-song University, or Moscow University. Although North Korea officially bans cliques based on school ties, the information above strongly suggests the potential linkages among these leaders and hints at the degree of influence they exert on policy decisions.

Fourth, on the question of social classifications, 11 of the members of the Political Bureau are known to have been born in revolutionary families. Five hail from the working class, followed by—in order of precedence—a poor farmer, a wealthy farmer, and a landlord. The overall composition of the Political Bureau strongly suggests that a revolutionary pedigree is all but absolutely necessary to reach the elite of the elite in North Korea.

Based on the standards delineated above, then, key figures centered on Kim Chong-il himself include So Yun-sok, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Hwan, and Kim Kison—party technocrats; and Kim Kang-hwan (age 59, the party's Military Committee) and Kim Kwang-chin (age 59), men who are third generation revolutionaries, who graduated from the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, and who come from revolutionary families or workers' families. Especially noteworthy is the rise of Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Mun-son, and Im Hyong-ku, who all came from revolutionary families of the poor farmer class and who completed the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kim Il-song University before studying at Moscow University.

Outlook for the Kim Chong-il Regime after Kim Il-song's Death

North Korea's choice to transfer power from father to son is unique. It is based on the fact that Kim Il-song's power has very deep roots. The elder Kim's unique power structure is based on a process. The first step was the legitimacy bestowed on him by the "anti-Japanese partisan struggle." He then consolidated that power after the regime was inaugurated by eliminating pro-Japanese forces and purging his political enemies in the Yenan faction and the Soviet faction. These purges had the additional advantage of limiting the mechanisms for internal manipulation of North Korea by both the Soviet Union and China. Finally, Kim honed the unique shape of his power structure by making an article of faith out of anti-imperialism and anti-foreignism. With his power base secure, Kim sought to maintain the purity of his regime by adopting a ruthless personnel policy. Those selected for high positions must be competent and, of course, must be abjectly loyal to Kim and to the party. After appointment, Kim moves ruthlessly to fire any official who proves to have faults. It is only reasonable in selecting a successor, North Koreans argue, that Kim Il-song would make the one choice most likely to guarantee the purity of the revolution.

Kim Il-song consolidated his power to such a degree that for many years now, his power has rested not on the system but on his own persona. So long as Kim lives, then, it is difficult even to imagine that he will transfer his power to someone else. Meanwhile, North Korea is all but unique in having no national experience in the transfer of power from one supreme leader to another, a process that can be unsettling when it occurs suddenly. The country may find the inevitable future transfer of power to be too shocking to accommodate. Certainly Kim Il-song himself has moved early to assure a smooth transfer, secretly removing potential obstacles to his son's succession as early as the fifth party congress and then making the succession official at the sixth party congress in October 1980.

Thus, the process of succession has been underway for nearly 20 years, and during this time, Kim Chong-il has acquired considerable political and executive skills. He has worked in virtually every discipline in the government and the party, with the exception of foreign affairs, and has come to occupy a seat second only to that of his father's. Symbolically, Kim Chong-il enjoys a stature very much like that of Kim Il-song himself. All North Korean media have been mobilized to make the younger Kim appear to be a great leader and a daunting theorist. Taken together, these are positive elements which suggest that the succession will succeed.

The situation in North Korea will be determined by what Kim Il-song does before he dies.

Under the first scenario, Kim Il-song transfers all his authority to Kim Chong-il before his death in a planned and measured way, and the younger Kim then undergoes a period of testing while his father is still alive. Under this scenario it is difficult to imagine any challenge that could be mounted after Kim Il-song's death that could prove fatal to the Kim Chong-il regime before Kim could overcome the challenge. Even so, early in its existence the new regime would have to deal appropriately with the following domestic and foreign environmental elements. These are, 1) the trend toward reform on the part of the Soviet Union and a majority of communist states in Eastern Europe; 2) the gradual opening of China; 3) a forthcoming South Korean posture vis a vis exchanges with the North; and 4) the inevitable expansion of social demands in the North.

Under a second scenario, Kim Il-song dies suddenly, before he can officially and completely transfer qualitative or quantitate power to Kim Chong-il. Under these circumstances, it may very well prove to be the case that Kim Chong-il will lack the credibility and moral stature to marshal public opinion behind him and deal effectively with the rapid changes that his father's death will trigger in the North. Indeed, under this scenario, Kim Chong-il would probably find it difficult to avoid challenges from other power groups in the North.

Elements That Potentially May Resist the Regime

One school holds that the governing structure of communist countries exists in a state of "constant conflict," suggesting that elite elements at the center of the governing clique are themselves in a state of more-or-less constant tension. If this is true, then the leadership nucleus in a communist party is not a monolithic whole, as it often seems to be, but is instead a collaboration of elements whose alliances and balances shift constantly. This model does not fit the unique political system constructed by Kim Il-song, but it may prove most appropriate to the regime that emerges under Kim Chong-il after his father's death.

We must not overlook the fact that already there have been examples of significant political resistance to the heredity transfer, resistance that has met exceptionally strong regime response. Soon after the Sixth Party Congress ended, the 24 July 1982 edition of NODONG SINMUN warned that conflict and discord had broken out between party organizations and Three Great Revolutions teams. In "The Tasks Facing the Korean Workers Party" published in the 17 October 1982 issue of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Chong-il urged the adoption of strong struggle measures to 1) uproot regionalism, nepotism, and factionalism within the party; 2) strengthen links between the party and the people; 3) redress widespread bureaucratism; and 4) deal with internal resistance operating in league with capitalism. The next year, 1983, foreign press sources reported a significant purge had been undertaken against opposition forces in the North. The timing of the opposition strongly suggests that it was related to Kim Chong-il's designation as successor, and the purge strongly suggests that Kim Chong-il made a hard-line decision to react firmly.

Basic elements poised to oppose a Kim Chong-il regime include those who have opposed Kim Il-song's decades of prolonged power. After Kim Il-song's death, those forces who opposed him inevitably will emerge in the vanguard of those who oppose Kim Chong-il, making the younger Kim's burden that much heavier.

An exhaustive enumeration of elements who opposed Kim Il-song follows. 1) Anti-Kim Il-song elements who lost power or position during the long process of grooming Kim Chong-il for the succession. 2) Those bumped from the center of power by Kim Chong-il's emergence as heir-apparent. This group is composed generally of second-generation revolutionaries, men who are in their late 50s to late 60s. 3) Those in the military who opposed Kim Chong-il, especially those field commanders over 50. These men reportedly have been punished for believing that Kim Chong-il was not qualified to head the nation because he lacked combat experience, indeed had not served in the military at all, and because he remained ignorant of the outside world. 4) Elements confined in concentration camps or forced to live in special control zones, elements which have sought asylum overseas. 5) Kim Chong-il's half-siblings, starting with Kim Song-ae, Kim Pyong-il, and their supporters, who are known to have serious differences with Kim. 6) Those elements of the intelligentsia who find themselves excluded from politics. 7) Students and youth. The foreign press has reported that underground, anti-government organizations of young people in their 20s exist in the North. 8) The broad base of support for opposition to the Kim Chong-il regime will come from those who harbor pent-up hostility and unrest over the injustices they have suffered under Kim Il-song's system of social classifications.

These various potential opposition elements cannot yet be characterized as modern, organized forces because such a thing is not possible in North Korea, where the regime follows a policy of strictly applying state power and of enforcing minute social control. Once these controls are removed, however, these elements may very well be triggered into action by the unsettled situation that may follow Kim Il-song's death. If so, we cannot rule out actions like a palace revolt, organized demonstrations, riots, or various types of mass actions demanding reform.

Any one of the above potential opposition forces, of course, may find it difficult to pursue independent action. Therefore, the possibility is high that two or more of them may make common cause, building their strength and improving their ability to resist effectively. Although the only independent, organized force in North Korea is the military, the nature of the communist party and the effective restraints it maintains on the military combine to make it very difficult for the military to seize power. Should the Kim Chong-il regime reach a point of extreme crisis, then there would be a strong possibility that the military would intervene. Such an intervention, however, could be just as easily aimed at shoring up the regime as providing support to figures and forces opposing the regime.

Obstacles to Kim Chong-il's Succession

The first consideration under this heading is a rapid change in public opinion in North Korea, a change favoring resistance, but not merely resistance to Kim Chong-il, but even to Kim Il-song and to the WPK and even to the entire system itself. Given present realities, there is very little possibility for such a development at the present time. Another possibility is that the key leaders in the party and the military could join forces, discard Kim Chong-il, and seize power. Were this to happen, one man or a clique of men would probably emerge as a new leadership elite. This new power group would be very likely to exclude all those who are currently in power. If the resistance is to be to Kim Chong-il's succession only and not against the current regime per se, then significant numbers of dissidents would be likely to spring from among second generation revolutionaries, who as a group have fared rather badly under Kim Chong-il's ascendancy. This group could mount a significant challenge to the younger Kim. In addition to that group, we cannot rule out the possibility that Kim Song-ae, Kim Pyong-il and their supporting forces could collude with senior members of the party who see handwriting on the wall suggesting that their careers will not survive the power transfer.

If we assume that the circumstances that prevail in North Korea today will continue into a future Kim Chong-il regime and that the regime encounters situations with which it simply cannot cope, then almost certainly the first measure Kim Chong-il would take to redeem the situation would be to announce a collective leadership. Kim would calculate, with some justification, that among the small number of men composing the collective leadership he himself would be most likely to emerge as the eventual single leader. However, should the situation in North Korea deteriorate further, the possibility is that Kim Chong-il could be relegated to a position in the collective leadership that could be characterized as one among equals. In view of North Korea's geopolitical position and its overall situation, North Korea will not be able to tolerate a lengthy period of instability. Should instability continue, therefore, we should anticipate that the Soviet Union and China, as countries with serious interests in North Korea, may choose to intervene in the situation, directly and indirectly. Like the sword of Damocles, this possibility hangs over the head of North Korea's ruling elite and would tend to oblige them to seek swift, effective measures to resolve serious instability.

Three elements decide the power of a political leader. One of these is his own political base. A second is the links he maintains inside a governing elite that shares mutual interests. And the third is changing conditions that determine whether the political leader's policies succeed or fail. Although we can say a Kim Chong-il regime without Kim Il-song will possess the first two of these, we will have to wait and see whether conditions change in his favor or not. The first of these unknown conditions, as I noted above, is the question of whether the transfer of power is complete or incomplete at the time of Kim Il-song's death. There is no room in North Korea to question the inevitability of the ongoing transfer of power to Kim Chong-il, and that is both its weakness and its strength. It is strong because it is planned, and because it is based both on real power and on symbol. Its decisive vulnerability is that because it is stage-managed by the elder Kim it lacks popular approval. The North Korean people may find it inappropriate. Of course, this fact has propelled the thorough management of the process of succession over a protracted number of years. The outlook is that the scheme will succeed. However, even if Kim Chong-il officially takes power, we cannot completely rule out the possibility of a cycle of repeated crisis.

As of now, no opposition element can deal the succession a mortal blow. If Kim Il-song dies before power has been completely passed to Kim Chong-il, the chances are good that potential opposition elements would act, triggering a lengthy crisis centering on Kim's legitimacy. Thus, the degree of stability the Kim Chong-il regime will enjoy will be determined by the timing of Kim Il-song's death, by conditions imposed on the regime by internal and external developments, and by the regime's own ability to deal with these developments.

Soviet Article Reportedly Derides Kim Chong-il

SK0310051090 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Mun Chang-chae from Tokyo]

[Text] On 1 October, SANKEI SHIMBUN carried a report from Moscow saying that (EKHOPLANETOY), the organ of the USSR Union of Journalists, had run, in its latest issue, an article deriding North Korea's Kim Chong-il.

Even though the Soviet press has from time to time carried articles critical of the rigorous political system in North Korea, this is the first time that the name of Kim Chong-il, successor to his father's power, was ever mentioned in such articles.

The article, entitled "Two Weeks in Heaven," quoted a tour guide as saying that Kim Chong-il had gone to Manmulsang, a scenic place of rare beauty in North Korea in 1947, when he was only 5 years old, with his parents and had ordered people concerned to replace the wooden steps and iron railings with new ones for the safety of the tourists and to make a film of the scenic beauty for the public.

Soviet Sports Minister To Visit Seoul 30 Sep

SK2909080490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—Soviet Sports Minister Nikolay Rusak is due in Seoul Sunday to conclude a bilateral sports exchange agreement, a South Korean Sports Ministry official said Saturday. Sports Minister Chong Tong-song and Rusak will sign the accord Oct. 4, he said.

The Soviet official will tour Olympic games facilities, Taenung athletes' village and training sites during his six-day stay, he said. He comes as Chong's guest and is expected to meet with Korean sports officials to discuss various bilateral exchange programs.

Pak Chol-on Confirms Meeting With Yi Chong-ok

SK0310005890 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Returning from a visit to China on 1 October, lawmaker Pak Chol-on said: "I met North Korean Vice President Yi Chong-ok in China."

Prime Minister Gives Speech on Foundation Day

SK0310022990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun called on his fellow South Koreans to consolidate democracy and unify their nation Wednesday by embodying the spirit of Korea's mythical founder, Tangun, who legend says established the nation to be of benefit to all mankind.

In a speech marking the 4,322nd anniversary of Korea's foundation, Kang said, "In ancient times, when the strong among peoples and tribes ruthlessly preyed on the weak, the Korean people held up high the banner of Tangun's philosophy hongik ingan (benefit to all mankind). They have since determinedly endeavored to build a society in which freedom and peace reigned supreme...

"The ideal of hongik ingan must also be employed, without any alteration, as the guiding principle for unifying the divided land by inducing change in the anti-democratic policies of the North Korean communist regime and restoring the devastated national community," he said.

The nation-founding spirit of the ancestor of the Korean people is coming into flower and fruition in today's democratic environment, he said.

"We cannot but emphasize the historical integrity of the Republic of Korea. I also keenly realize that only those who believe in freedom and democracy are qualified to lead the way for peaceful unification and that they are thus charged with a truly momentous mission.

"In greeting this significant national foundation day, I believe that we should all reflect deeply on the nation-founding spirit of Tangun, the sacred forefather, and rise, with a new awareness, to the great national challenges of promoting democratic national coherence, while ending the long-standing national division for good," Kang said.

NACF Head Opposes Farm Market Liberalization

SK2909032190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—Han Ho-son, chairman and president of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF), says he thinks it will be at least 10 years before South Korea is ready to fully liberalize its agricultural market. The head of the 2 million-member federation told the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club Friday that NACF and local agricultural cooperatives would vigorously campaign against farm imports.

NACF groups will visit developed countries to explain the situation of Korean agriculture to executives of agricultural cooperatives in those countries, and invite them to Korea for first-hand observation of Korean agriculture, Han said.

The grain self-sufficiency rate in Korea was over 80 percent in 1970, but had dropped to 39.3 percent in 1988, giving Korea one of the lowest self-suffiency rates in the world, Han said. He said expanded agricultural imports would deprive farmers of income and weaken the vulnerable agricultural production base and rural economy.

NACF opposes liberalization of basic foodstuffs and refuses to accept proposals made by De Zeeuw, chairman of the agricultural section of the Uruguay Round [U.R.] negotiations, Han said. Han said the government should win a sufficient grace period by reflecting the non-trade roles of agriculture, such as food security.

When asked how long a grace period was needed, Han said, "at least 10 years. I understand that the basic objective of the Uruguay Round is to bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefits of all countries. So, in principle, we agree on the objective of the Uruguay Round, however, the negotiations are not conducted in a manner consistent with the objectives, and do not ensure mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participating countries."

NACF opposes the liberalization of imports of basic foodstuffs such as rice, barley, soybean, corn, red pepper, garlic and beef, he said.

Korea's two largest dissident farming organizations formed an umbrella group, named the pan-national committee to reject and cope with U.R. negotiations, Friday afternoon. The group, claiming 100 member organizations, sent open letters to the Korean and U.S. Governments saying that the Uruguay Round will cause the collapse of agricultural production and a sharp fall in farm income and will damage all the people as well as farmers.

The group launched a pan-national petition drive and said it will hold a pan-national forum on Oct. 13. The group is expected to hold additional rallies on Oct. 27 and in mid-November.

Automatic PCB Surface Mount System Developed

SK3009010790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 90 p 8

[Text] Daewoo Electronics Co. has developed an automatic surface mount system, automatizing the whole process of mounting computer chips on PCB (printed circuit board).

The company has succeeded in developing three of the five subsystems that comprise the automatic surface mount system in cooperation with the Japanese company, Sanyo Electric. They are PCB loader-unloader and screen printer. The other two subsystems are glue dispenser and chip mounter which will be developed probably by early next year.

The system reduces the time needed to have one chip mounted on a PCB, making it easier to meet the increasing demand for chip components.

Standardization of Data Bases Targeted for 1992

SK3009005690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 90 p 6

[Text] The government plans to complete the standardization of data bases by 1992, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Standardization is required for the compatibility of different data bases, or large collections of data that can be expanded, updated or retrieved rapidly with the use of computers, the ministry said. The center for information on industrial technology will work with private businesses for standardization, it said. Standardization, it said, will involve the coding of characters, graphics and signs, and document filing. For this, it said, the government plans to expand the center for technology information, which belongs to the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology, by making it a separate agency.

During the 1990-92 period, it said, the center will start producing data bases written in the Korean language for information collected in the nation or from abroad. Data bases for domestic information will be converted from Korean to English for trade with other nations, it said.

During the final stage of a 10-year plan for the distribution of industrial technology, in 1996-99, the government plans to link the domestic data base network to the world network for commercial services through new media such as value-added networks, videotex, facsimile and integrated services digital networks, the ministry said.

A 20 billion won fund, it said, will be created in 1991-93 to help produce data bases. The government plans to organize a committee with private businesses for consultations on policy on industrial technology information, it said.

* Uruguay Conference Agenda Examined

902C0292 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
20 Jul 90 p 7

[Article by reporter Kim Kwang-hyon: "Incommensurably Devastating Shock of 'Article 301'"]

[Text] The gravity of the Uruguay round with its deadline set at the end of the year lies in that the round is expected to deal a more pervasive and stunning blow than any previous trade friction, and yet the various concerned government ministries and agencies and industries are playing the part of an impassive spectator.

First, let us examine the agenda of the current Uruguay round. Apart from separate negotiations on the service sector, the agenda includes in the domain of market opening farm products, tariffs, non-tariff barriers, natural resources, textiles, tropical products, intellectual property, and investment. In the area related to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the agenda includes: GATT multilateral trade negotiation (MTN) codes, emergency import restrictions, subsidies, countervailing tariffs, settlement of disputes, and strengthening of the GATT functions.

The objects of negotiation in the service sector practically cover the whole breadth of service. There are as many as 18 service categories counting only those with which the government has organized special teams to deal. They are: information and communications, construction, distribution, banking, distribution of goods, aviation, maritime transportation, tourism, public health, engineering, movement of manpower, legal service, patent attorney service, educational service, business accounting, tax accounting, advertising, and real estate.

In the past, the whole nation was astir over one or two issues, such as the exchange rate and farm products, during negotiations on the trade friction with the United States. But the scope of negotiation for the Uruguay round is far more vast, and a scrutiny of each of these individual areas or categories indicates that when the negotiations are wound up, the outcome will be a new shock never experienced hitherto.

A typical category is farm produce. During the negotiations on the GATT balance of payment (BOP) provisions late last year, our government promised GATT it would lift all restrictions on the import of farm products gradually by 1997. But in the current Uruguay round, the industrialized nations are pressing our government to drastically reduce import duties and gradually eliminate its policy on agricultural subsidies. If all these requests are to be met, our country will have to import a certain amount of farm products which are not imported at all at present, and to abolish or modify the two-tier pricing system for rice and wheat and the fall grain purchase system as well.

In some service areas, such as banking, tourism, and securities, we have already gotten a little taste of market opening through the bilateral negotiating process in the past. But the rest of the service industries are not prepared for market opening at all. Recently, in the current Uruguay round, the United States showed particular interest in eight service categories. It demanded that in the domain of accounting, our government permit foreigners to incorporate accounting firms in Korea, and in the domain of advertising, permit foreign firms to make TV advertising products here.

In addition, the United States is reportedly making an issue out of these measures: the licensing procedures for foreign investors in the field of distribution; the restrictions on showing foreign movies in movie and record business; the restrictions on foreign participation in bidding in the field of construction; the ban on insurance agents handling insurance products of more than one insurance company in the field of insurance business; the restrictions on the qualifications of consultants in counseling service; and the ban on moving VAN network services between borders in the field of communications.

It is a fact that despite all this, as of now all related ministries and agencies with a minor exception have shown little interest in the Uruguay round. Beginning last year, as occasions arose, the Economic Planning Board and some other ministries discussed measures for the Uruguay round. But the rest of the ministries and agencies have not abandoned the attitude of an onlooker, expecting nothing serious.

More regrettable than the attitude of the government is the attitude of the related firms and industries which will in fact suffer from actual damage and blows.

Some business organizations and trading firms are showing their interest in their own way. But, when it comes to collection of information, their activities do not go beyond the level of keeping tabs on the process of the negotiations. In particular, there has been no systematic survey and analysis with regard to the possible effects of the Uruguay round and specific countermeasures. In this connection, an official of a concerned firm said: "We are vaguely worried. But, frankly speaking, we are so pressed by immediate problems, such as how to deal with the slack in exports and the labor dispute that there is little room for us to be interested in [the Uruguay round] and we just hope that things will turn out all right."

The extent of the defenselessness of the service industries and their reliance on the government was illustrated by the joint academic and industrial consultative conference sponsored in June by the External Economic Policy Research Council to work out joint measures. For instance, during the discussion by the aviation panel, the industry side strongly pressed the government to exclude the air service sector from the negotiations altogether, instead of trying to work out positive measures to cope with the negotiations.

No matter how hard the government tried to explain that the exclusion from the negotiations would lead to a far greater retaliation and pressure, the business officials won't listen. The same was the case with other service areas, such as distribution of goods and banking. With a view to keeping the business world abreast with the progress of the negotiations, the government holds a working-level meeting with business circles once a month. But two-thirds of the participants are government officials, and the remaining one-third are staff members of the research council and professors. Reportedly, few, if any, business officials attend this monthly meeting.

It is the unanimous opinion of the experts that the government and the industries concerned should forthwith do their utmost to work out effective countermeasures under a system of organic mutual cooperation.

* Government Urged To Take Stability Measures

902C0291 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean20 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Tae-Ho]

[Text] If we take a look at the economic trends for the first half of the year revealed recently by Director Kim Kon at a Bank of Korea (BOK) dinner, for the time being the country's economic policy must be concerned with literally laying aside the more minor troublesome issues and starting to chip away at the more enormous problems and the bad side effects they generate.

Director Kim, while explaining the direction of currency exchange policies for the second half of the year to leading BOK authorities, made remarks about first-half economic trends, stating that "in the first half of the year, the economic growth rate is estimated to be 9.8 percent."

It appears that Director Kim made statements such as these to show that the economic recession that has made all Koreans so uncomfortable is now slowly being broken.

Last year the country was wrapped up in the fear that the economy was withering away. It was not unreasonable at all to be concerned after the 1988 economic growth rate of 12.8 percent fell headlong down to the 1989 rate of 6.7 percent. Finally, after the widespread difficulties that occurred, the words "economic crisis" were being thrown around.

However, in looking at the resulting figures, it has been discovered that in the face of criticism about the country's problems, the economy is already recovering at an extremely fast tempo.

At first, the government held on to a predicted economic growth rate at the 7 percent level for this year.

However, in the first quarter of this year, the growth rate went all the way up to 10.3 percent.

The BOK, which compiles GNP statistics, was amazed at the high rate of growth. The BOK went back and repeated the compilation process several times, asking themeselves perhaps if a mistake had been made in composing the figure. It was also decided that because the first quarter figures for last year were low, the corresponding figure only for this year appeared to be high, and that looking at the second quarter, it was expected that the figures again would be low.

However, we can see in Director Kim's announcement that the second quarter too has acheived a growth rate of 9.3 percent, which is far above what had been expected.

Director Kim also affirmed that balance-of-payments (BOP) for the first quarter were recorded at a 10 billion dollar deficit, but in the second quarter the deficit had been reduced to 6 billion, and if the second half of the year goes into the black, then Korea will have reached an even BOP for the entire year.

According to the expression used by Director Kim, we can see that in the "devil's triangle" of growth, payments, product prices, growth and payments have made their way into a somewhat stable track.

At this dinner, Director Kim said that "the no. 1 problem facing the country today is higher prices", and emphasized that "we must place our greatest efforts on controlling prices". Actually, the situation for this year is beyond hope, because consumer prices for the first half of this year rose approximately 7.4 percent, which means the target for controlling prices set for the whole year was already blown in only 6 months.

Many pointed out that despite the fact that prices had passed beyond a dangerously high level, during that time the country's economic policy greatly neglected price stability.

Of course there is no doubt that growth is a subject that cannot be ignored. However, when you take into account that growth without a foundation of price stability is like a castle built with sand, we can not lightly shake off the feelings of dissatisfaction we have over the link between high growth and the price hikes that appeared during the first half of the year.

There are also problems with the contents of the support policy. The government provides money through various means to stimulate the economy, but a large portion of the money flows out only to consumers and construction and turns into a deformity in the growth structure.

Looking at the BOK figures, private consumption rose 11.9 percent in the first quarter and 10.5 percent in the second quarter, for an average of 11.[illegible] percent in the first half of the year. It was higher than the growth rate by approximately 1.4 percentage points.

Also, looking at fixed investment trends, it was shown that plant investment during the first half increased at a rate of 16.88 percent, while the increase in the rate of construction investment totaled 36.8 percent. This hints at the fact that the economy in the first half of the year was actually driven by the construction and consumption sectors.

"The economic policy is a mystery of nature. In the midst of growth, stability, and market prices, is not right to ignore any one of them."

Dr. Kwak Sang-Kyong of the Korean Economic Research Institute pointed out that "the government has been neglecting prices too long," and pressed for them to "go forward from this time forth with more balanced policies."

Recently, the report of an investigation team from the International Monetary Fund sent to the government pointed out that "South Korea is already past the early stages of economic recovery and is already being drawn into the whirlpool of prosperity." It asserts that "finance and trade must be managed more strictly".

It appears that when certain policies must be initiated, we should try to once again deliberate on the realities of our situation.

* Industries Need More Skilled Technicians

* More Students To Be Trained

902C0279A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
7 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] By 1995, 12,000 additional students will enter colleges of science and technology and half the technical high school students will go tuition-free.

In order to prevent the work force from leaving the manufacturing industry, the government has hastily set up measures to deal with the potential labor shortage in the manufacturing sector.

Without definite measures, our manufacturing industry will suffer great labor shortages and it may end up as an empty shell, causing national hardship in the future.

The Manpower-Policy Review Board (Vice Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun is its chairman) met on the 7th. In order to train technicians who are in short supply, the government will gradually increase financial aid to technical high school students. Next year, it will give free tuition status to 65,000 students, one third of the entire technical high school student population. By 1995, the benefits will be increased to 153,000 students, half of the entire technical high school students. Those graduates who stay in the manufacturing industry for a specified duration will receive priority-admission to evening colleges.

By giving standard examinations, the government is considering ways to present proper diplomas to the graduates of institutions attached to big industrial conglomerates and other industries.

By 1993, the government will establish 10 more technical high schools and add 200 more classes to the technical high schools. Through such intensified technical training, manpower will be increased by 94,100 in 1993. Beginning next year, the number of students at colleges of science and technology will be increased by 2,400 yearly and, by 1995, the total number will have increased by 12,000. Some 5,800 more students will be admitted to 2-year colleges of science and technology every year during the same period.

In order to carry out these programs, different branches of the government will submit detailed proposals by the end of this month. Legislation on these matters will be taken up at a regular session of the National Assembly.

At present, industries nationwide need about 70,000 more technical workers. Severe worker shortages in light industries as well as in chemical and more advanced industries brought on both wage and price hikes, causing the nation to lose some of the competitive edge in exports.

To prevent worker exodus from manufacturing industries in favor of service industries, the government will allow those who stay in manufacturing for more than 3 years to attend 2-year evening colleges and those who stay over 4 years to attend 4-year evening colleges. Moreover, long-term workers in manufacturing industries will be allowed to live in public housing projects.

The government will recommend that industries which employ more than 300 workers should provide financial aid to the children of workers until they finish college.

* Government's Plan Made Public

902C0279B Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
8 Jul 90 p 8

[Text] Many regard the government's measure to deal with manpower demands in industries, made public on the 7th, as its long-term plan to overcome severe work force shortages in our industries.

This measure includes its plan to supply the technical work force as well as some priority-treatment programs within the system.

It is a well-known fact that our country's economy will not improve significantly without technological progress. Technological progress can be accomplished only with quantitative and qualitative improvements in our technical work force.

Notwithstanding its professed establishment of an industrial state, the government acknowledges its past negligence in the training of technical workers. A case in point is that as many as 304 additional regular high schools have been established within the last 10 years, whereas only four technical high schools have been established in the same period.

A mere 8.8 percent of the total high school students are being trained for technical works.

Seventy-one percent of all high school students in Taiwan, one of our competitors in export, study business-related subjects. Furthermore, 33.5 percent of Taiwan's high school students specialize in industrial technology. These figures indicate how inadequate our young people's technical training is.

According to the government's analysis, unless some special measures are taken, our technical work force will fall short by 10,800 workers by 1994. It is expected that each year industries will experience a severe manpower shortage of 70,000 to 110,000 workers.

No matter how much the nation desires industrial productivity, one cannot expect dynamic industrial activities without manpower.

As late as it is, the fact that the government is finally taking some steps to correct the situation should be highly commended. Scholarships amounting to 32.7 billion won will be subsidized to technical high schools in 1995; 10 additional technical high schools and 200 additional classes will be established by 1993; and 30 regular high schools will be converted to technical high schools.

The government's efforts to stop worker defection from manufacturing industries include the following: Long-term workers in manufacturing industries will have priority acceptance at evening colleges; those who stay in the industries long enough will receive the benefit of living in public housing projects; and the children of these workers will also receive financial aid for their education.

Recent labor disputes have caused industries to reduce manpower and invest more in plant automation. This year's figure, as of the end of May, indicates that the industrial work force has decreased by 111,000 workers compared to the year before. This is the first time our manufacturing industry's work force has decreased since the 1960's when our country's economy began to take off. On the other hand, the number of service workers during the same period has increased by 687,000, adding to the labor shortage in the manufacturing industry.

It is understandable from the workers' point of view that they would rather engage in service industries where special skills are not required and relatively high wages are earned.

Last year's earnings show a 37.0 percent return for real estate, 10.2 percent for the entertainment industry, and 5.6 percent for hotels and inns. On the other hand, the manufacturing industry shows a mere 2.5 percent return on the average. Average monthly income for workers in the manufacturing industry is 434,000 won whereas average income of workers in the recreational field is 747,000 won, which is 72 percent higher than that of the average manufacturing worker.

If the same trend within our work force continues, our manufacturing industry will become an empty shell and our economy, with per capita income of a mere $5,000 will no longer maintain steady growth.

It is therefore inevitable that the government, with our nation's future economic development in mind, intends to take action regarding long-term manpower management. The government hopes to steer the labor force away from the service industry toward the manufacturing industry.

Many experts point out that chronic social problems such as blind, public aspirations for college education and the workers' general dislike for manufacturing works should be dealt with by the government at the same time.

* Government Prepares Seven-Year S&T Plan

* High-Tech Production Emphasized

902C0278A Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean6 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Kwon Tae-u]

[Text] **Emphasis on High-Tech Production**

The blueprint of a long-range policy for the laying of the "nation's technological foundations" has been released. This "fundamental plan for the development of science and industrial technology" is characterized by two things among others—one is that by arranging for participation of all ministries and agencies on a governmentwide level and by specifying their respective roles the potential for turf fight has been lessened, and the other is that emphasis has been placed on the field development of technology which is directly linked to industrial competitive edge.

However, what is pointed out as essential to the success of the latest plan is that the relevant ministries and agencies put a stop to turf fight and create an atmosphere so that business corporations can give their all to research and development.

Up to now research and development has been done independently by the government unilaterally in a one-sided manner or conducted centered on research institutions funded by donations.

Under the circumstances, business corporations have been taking to the easy way coming up with strategies for mass production and export by means of copying so developed technologies; neither has a proper system been put in place for aid in research and development. Under conditions that a high-wage system is our prevailing economic reality and that in global trade the relative importance of high-tech software is growing dramatically, we have come to a point where growth by such passive endeavor alone for research and development has reached the limit.

This time in the fundamental plan the government has arranged for R&D funds to be procured for the ministries and agencies individually for the improvement of industrial technologies. In addition, it has put in place incentives for positive participation by business corporations and colleges in research and development.

What has happened is that measures have been put in place for the concerned ministries and agencies to procure R&D funds in such a way as to meet the needs and to have business corporations join in direct participation. Moreover, the S&T which in the past has been developed centered on the S&T agency in a supplier-friendly manner will now be developed in a manner friendly to the needs of the user in charge of production, thus doing away with the potential for turf squabble to date.

This government policy is believed to be a preparatory step in building a competition and cooperation system, making efficient use of the limited research manpower and financial resources. In other words, this is intended to back up the growth of manufacturing industries, developing high technologies capable of practical application with limited financial resources.

As the world plunges into an era of technological competition, it is no exaggeration to say that success or failure in the industrial competitive edge hinges on technology. Under such circumstances, developed countries are gradually taking steps to shun the transfer of their high technology, and for our domestic economy, which is compelled to maintain the prevailing high wage level, research and development alone is believed to be the way to win in the competition. In the past, it was the price that influenced the competitive edge, but now it is technology that will determine it.

Consequently, the latest fundamental plan has been formulated with emphasis on three factors. For research and development the government will vastly increase investment in the public sector; for business corporations, fresh aid will be provided in funding their high-tech improvement, and the financing of funds for automation and information will be expanded; and the ceiling for high-tech related disciplines at universities teaching natural sciences has been expanded. Also, the roles of ministries and agencies in research and development which have up to now remained unspecified will now be designated, and through an improved formula for budgetary appropriations, measures have been put in place for efficient use of the limited research funds and professional personnel.

Up to now the policy on technology has been pushed independently by the ministries and agencies concerned, but under the latest plan it is anticipated that the measures taken as mentioned will greatly facilitate it to push ahead with the policy in a comprehensive, systematic manner. Again, it will be the S&T agency which will be taking charge of the task for the research and development of a national policy governing core high technologies among other things which provide a wellspring for the development of relevant technologies with a tremendous ripple effect; and relevant ministries and agencies will be taking charge of the development of industry-related technologies essential to the improvement of the international competitiveness of industries and to the readjustment of industrial structure. Consequently, it may be viewed that it will have provided the foundations for a system capable of actively coping proportionately by that much with the future technological industrial society.

However, when the turf fight along with the tug of war among the ministries and agencies still going on until the final decision was reached on this plan is recalled, it would appear that it will not be smooth sailing for the implementation.

In fact, there had been excruciating pain until this plan was finalized. On account of the turf fight among the relevant ministries and agencies such as the fight between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and S&T Agency it is reported that the squabble between the said ministry and agency continued even until the morning of the fifth when the final plan was reported to the Blue House.

Testifying to it is the fact that it was in April last year that work began for the formulation of a plan and it was last February that a 7-year R&D plan for high-tech industries was finalized and made public; nevertheless, so strong was the dissatisfaction of those such as the Ministry of Trade and Industry that it was decided to start afresh. It has taken another six months for the ministries and agencies concerned to reach agreement on their respective roles and on the user-friendly research and development. What has brought about all this is a sense of urgency that in the future era of technology a ministry or an agency will find it difficult to survive unless it has the charge of a research and development business. The confrontation has been so fierce that everyone jumped into fire and water, putting the nationwide task called research and development on the back burner in the process.

To be sure, roles have been assigned in the fundamental plan on the basis of the claims of both sides, but it would appear difficult to conclude that an end has been put to the turf squabble between the ministries and agencies.

For it has already been called into question "if the S&T Agency has the needed qualifications" even though the S&T Agency has been placed in charge of comprehensive planning for R&D, a function designed to avoid duplication of R&D efforts by industries.

* R&D Investment Increased

902C0278B Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean7 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The government has taken measures to increase the current level of R&D investment from 2.1 percent of GNP to the level of 3 to 4 percent by 1996 toward funding the improvement of industrial high technologies on the order of 1 trillion won.

In addition, for business corporations making R&D investment, regardless of "high-tech industry" involved, aid will be strengthened in the form of finance and tax incentives, raising the R&D reserve ceiling; and in order that the supply of the necessary technological manpower may not hit a snag, it has been decided to increase by the year 1996 the ceiling of full-time equivalent students of natural sciences in colleges of technology by 23,000 over the current level.

The government held a meeting of the Committee for the Development of High-Tech Industries, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun in the morning of 6 July. They finalized the "Fundamental Plan (1990 through 1996) for the Development of Science and Industrial Technology" for the purposes as mentioned above, and decided to work out concrete details by September for the implementation.

Even though it has been decided to expand R&D investment and aid to business corporations, an aid system has been readjusted under which the plan for setting up high-tech industrial estates in Pusan, Taegu, Chonju, and Kangnung with the exception of Kwangju would be sent back to the drawing board; spheres of S&T-related businesses would be arbitrated between the ministries and agencies; medium- and long-term national policy research work would be assigned to the S&T Agency; and production-related R&D would be taken over by the relevant ministries and agencies in jurisdiction.

For increasing R&D investment, it has been decided to raise the R&D appropriation from the present 2 percent to 5 percent by 1996 of the national defense budget along with expanding R&D budgetary appropriations of various ministries and agencies; and the R&D funds earmarked in the bonds to be floated by government-funded corporations such as the Korean Telecommunications Corporation and the Korean Electric Corporation will be increased.

Again, the 1 trillion won fund to be created for improving industrial high technologies will be used for aiding business corporations whose ratio between R&D expenditure and sales exceeds the average of the manufacturing industry; and it has also been decided to use the improvement fund as a user financial resource, expanding the fund for purchases of domestically produced equipment and also the fund for structural adjustment of medium and small enterprises.

Measures have been taken to expand the list of items for reduction in tariff for high-tech R&D imports as well as experimental material, and in addition, it has been decided to allow business corporations which make R&D investment to raise the ceiling of R&D reserves as well as the ceiling of loss coverage for manpower development and to issue convertible debentures overseas and make privileged allocation of issuance to stockholders.

Under the policy to increase the supply of technological manpower on a sustained basis, it has been decided to increase the ceiling for colleges of technology centered on nine high-tech disciplines such as electric and electronic technology and aeronautics by 14,000 by 1995 and 23,000 by 1996, thus raising the ceiling for colleges of technology which currently stands at 51.9 percent of total college enrollment to 55 percent by 1995.

At the same time, it will be the policy of the government, when purchasing high-tech products, to designate such products as contract products as it sees fit; when computing the price, to work out a formula for taking the R&D expenditure into consideration; when placing orders with foreign countries for capital goods such as high-speed electric trains, nuclear power plants, and military aircraft, to make it mandatory to gain the transfer of a certain percentage of the technology and the domestic production of certain parts.

Moreover, technological cooperation, which is currently centered on the West such as the United States of America and European countries, will be expanded to include the Soviet Union and East European countries, and when advancing into third countries in joint venture with the Soviet Union and East European countries for practicing technology, the joint ventures will be included for R&D in aid.

Burma

Students Urge NLD To Confront Military Junta

*BK0310024790 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Oct 90 p A2*

[Text] A Burmese student organisation has urged the opposition National League for Democracy [NLD] to confront the military junta over its refusal to transfer power to opposition candidates who swept general elections four months ago.

Besides denouncing compromise and calling for confrontation, the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) criticised the NLD's central executive committee for failing to have a strategy to abolish the military dictatorship. It alleged that some members of the committee are seeking compromise to advance their own interests, and are "deviating from the line of total abolition of the military dictatorship and military bureaucratic machinery." The State Law and Order Restoration Council, the military organ which has ruled the country since September 1988, has refused to transfer administrative power to the NLD, which won May elections by a landslide.

"When we consider the problem of transfer of power, the ABSDF firmly believes that the confrontational line of (NLD leader) Aung San Suu Kyi is the only correct way. We will oppose the compromising line which aims to gain power for the sake of a handful of people by reaching understanding with the military dictators," the students said.

New Constraints Imposed on Thai Logging Firms

*BK0310033490 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Oct 90 p B2*

[By Aphisak Thanasetthakon]

[Text] Thai logging firms which win concessions to operate in Burma are required to start their activities within three months of gaining the contract. Otherwise, the agreements will lapse, according to a logging industry source. The Burmese government has reportedly dispatched a special task force to check whether the foreign loggers have commenced their operations.

In addition to the tough new time-lapse requirement, Rangoon is expected to apply new timber rates to all varieties of wood taken from the forests despite attempts by foreign loggers to pressure the Burmese government to cap wood prices for a minimum of one year. The price adjustment, effective this December, is almost certain to raise prices for timber and wood products in Thailand and other importing countries, said the source who declined to be identified. Under the new requirement, teak, for instance, could be expected to rise to Bt [baht] 10,000 per square metre, up from Bt2,000 at present.

According to the source, the latest negotiation last month between a group of foreign loggers and Burmese security forces did not touch upon the price increases. The silence from the commander of the Burmese Southeast Command, signalled the security forces' reluctance to resume talks, the source added.

Rangoon wanted the teak felled between December and April and taken out of the Chan State in the North at an average cost of $260 a tonne while teak wood in the eastern Karen and Kayah states, near the Thai border, was to sell for $295, rising from a uniform price of $200 a tonne. Other hardwoods such as Daeng, Pradu, Yang, Kraya and Kraya Loei were grouped into four different categories and priced according to their quality and abundance, ranging from $180 to $60 a tonne.

Thai logging companies began logging in Burma in December 1987 and stepped up their activities in the neighbouring country after the Thai governemnt implemented a nationwide logging ban in 1989.

At present, 18 private Thai firms and the Forest Industry organization, a state-owned forestry company under the Agriculture Ministry, operate in Burma. Though they have been awarded concessions, some of the companies claim they are unable to commence their operations due to "local threats" and cash flow problems.

The commander of the Southeast Command, which represents the Burmese government, summoned Thai loggers to a meeting late last month to restate the conditions of the contract. Some of the regulations such as bans on the video-taping of logging activities and support for minority groups along the border are highly unconventional. Moreover, the size of trees to be cut must follow the terms of the contract precisely. The special force, which was set up recently, has been instructed to enforce the regulations, Thai loggers were told.

The Burmese government has also sought the support of Thai loggers for the construction of a strategic road spanning over 100 kilometres.

Cambodia

Indochinese Deputy Ministers Call on Hun Sen

*BK0310082690 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0448 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 3—The three Indochinese deputy foreign ministers on October 1 paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Hun Sen after their two-day consultative meeting here from Sept. 28-29.

The delegation of the State of Cambodia was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An, the delegation of Vietnam by Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, and the delegation of Laos by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet.

They informed Prime Minister Hun Sen of the results of their meeting, and warmly welcomed what had been achieved so far in the process of finding out a political solution to the Cambodian problem, ascribing it to the great efforts of the government of the State of Cambodia and those of Prime Minister Hun Sen in particular who had contributed to the success of the Jakarta informal meeing and the formation of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

Delegates to the consultative meeting exchanged views on ways to accelerate the process of a political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of strictly respecting the sovereignty of the State of Cambodia. They called for an early reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to discuss the framework document of the UN Security Council members and bring the Cambodian warring factions to an agreement in accordance with the spirit of the Jakarta joint statement, the UN Resolution 668, and the P-5 [UN Security Council's five permament members] document.

They also conferred with Prime Minister Hun Sen on issues relating to the guarantee of Cambodia's sovereignty, the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot clique's comeback and the military issue during the transitional period.

For his part, Prime Minister Hun Sen highly appreciated the results of the meeting. He spoke of the key points to be solved immediately, including a cease-fire, the cessation of foreign military aid to the Khmer belligerent factions, the composition of the SNC and the achievement of peace and national reconciliation.

Hun Sen Receives French Government Delegation

BK0310023590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] On the morning of 29 September in Phnom Penh, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, received and had cordial talks with the French Government delegation led by Thierry de Beauce, secretary of state for International Cultural Relations.

On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen thanked France in her capacity as co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and as a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC], for her efforts in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Comrade Hun Sen also thanked French nongovernment organizations for attentively assisting the Cambodian people since 1979 despite the fact that the French Government has not yet recognized the State of Cambodia.

In his reply, Thierry de Beauce expressed his joy for being granted with this constructive meeting of historic significance.

Chea Sim Receives Outgoing Polish Ambassador

BK0310102390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh 3 Oct (SPK)—Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, received in Phnom Penh on Monday Josef Kobialka, ambassador of the Republic of Poland, who took leave of him at the end of his mission to Cambodia.

On that occasion, Chea Sim, also chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, informed his guest of the recent developments in the Cambodian problem, particularly of the goodwill and efforts of the State of Cambodia's government to find an early acceptable political solution to the current conflict. He recalled the attempts by the other Cambodian side to block the peace process in Cambodia and the forums of talks, especially the first session of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in Bangkok.

"All political solutions, in whatever form, must respect the vital interests and defend the revolutionary gains of the Cambodian people," he said.

The Cambodian leader thanked the Polish party, government, and people for their support of the Cambodian people's cause.

"I am firmly convinced the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop with each passing day," Chea Sim said in conclusion.

On his part, Josef Kobialka thanked the Cambodian party and government for creating favorable conditions for his mission in Cambodia. He pledged upon his return home he would inform the Polish government and people of the real situation in Cambodia.

Recently, the Polish diplomat also took leave of Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Tie Banh, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

Combat Activities in 3d Week of Sep Reported

BK0310065290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] In the third week of September, the enemy's activities had changed to an extent. Aside from sporadic shelling from afar, occasional hit-and-run attacks on our positions, and entering outlying villages and communes in an attempt to threaten and rob our people, the three enemy groups intensified activities to send their forces and ammunition to hide in various areas in preparation for their protracted war.

The target areas of the enemy activities are Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey, and Kompong Thom Provinces.

As a matter of fact, on 19 September, 85 enemy soldiers from the Pol Pot and Para [Son Sann] groups charged into an area west of Stoung District to rob our people. On 17 September, the Pol Pot soldiers from the 802d Division hiding in [name indistinct] jungle sneaked into our people's villages at Chrang Kraham, O Sala, and an area east of Kompong Svay District to threaten and force our people to transport ammunition for them.

In the direction of 286th Division, having failed to draw closer to our firm positions, the enemies fired artillery shells from afar into the areas under responsibility of our division. For example, on 15 September, the enemies fired 190 rounds of assorted artillery shells into Kouk Mon. On 16 and 18 September, they fired nearly 200 rounds of assorted artillery shells into (?Ngor-7) area.

Although the enemies had tried to cause us great difficulties, our Armed Forces in all areas, including the regular, regional, militia, and combat police forces, have been able to firmly defend our positions, enhance their strength, and quickly repulse the enemies with great vigor, thus inflicting repeated losses on the three enemy groups.

In Siem Reap Province, during this week, a contingent of Angkor Chum District's military forces repulsed a group of enemy soldiers infiltrating into its responsible area. Our forces killed six enemy soldiers and wounded some others.

On 15 September, a group of Kompong Thom Province's military forces repulsed a group of enemy soldiers, capturing seven enemy soldiers and seizing four boats and some war materiel. On 24 September, also in Kompong Thom Province, the enemies from the Para group fired at each other, suffering one wounded. Two enemy soldiers from this group turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities, bringing along two weapons.

In sum, during the third week of September, our Armed Forces in all areas throughout the country put out of action 57 enemy soldiers, including 33 killed on the battlefield, seven captured, and many wounded. Moreover, they welcomed 17 returnees and seized 20 assorted weapons, an ICOM field radio, and a large quantity of war materiel.

The heroic activities of our Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] mentioned above clearly show that our CPAF have constantly enhanced their vigilance and expanded their firm determination to quickly repulse the three enemy groups to protect our people's peaceful life.

VONADK on Indochinese Ministers' Meeting

BK0310053590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Editorial: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Gather Their Men To Scheme Against the Document of the UN Security Council's Permanent Members and the Jakarta Document"]

[Text] In the past week, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors gathered their men even from Laos to convene a meeting of deputy foreign ministers in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese aggressors and their men pretended to appeal for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. In fact Vietnam was opposed to the full establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. This meeting clearly shows that Vietnam is behind the Phnom Penh side in imposing one condition after another and even demanding that Hun Sen be vice chairman of the SNC. This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side are trying to avoid implementing the document of the permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the Jakarta document which have now been officially adopted by the entire UNSC. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side are afraid of these three documents and of the UN peacekeeping force's control and administration in Cambodia which would prevent Vietnam from hiding troops to continue occupying Cambodia.

However, although Vietnam has made efforts to gather its accomplices and to carry out maneuvers to oppose and destroy these three documents, it cannot do whatever it wants. The document of the UNSC's permanent members is a firm foundation, the result of the Cambodian people's effort for nearly 12 years, and the force of people throughout the world as well as the overwhelming majority of countries in the world that want Cambodia to have peace and independence. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side should abide by and implement the document of the UNSC's permanent members and the Jakarta document both in essence and spirit, including the acceptance of the full establishment of the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman.

Nguyen Co Thach 'Lied' About SRV Troops

BK0310031190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Oct 90

["Article": "The Influence of the Framework Document of the UN Security Council's Five Permanent Members Has Forced Nguyen Co Thach To Openly Admit That Vietnam Still Maintains Its Aggressor Forces in Cambodia"]

[Text] The Cambodian national resistance forces have arduously and persistently fought for almost 12 years to restore Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They have fought Vietnamese aggressor troops before and after 26 September 1989. They are still fighting against Vietnamese aggressor troops today. Public opinion also does not believe Vietnam's deceitful propaganda about their troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Vietnam will not hesitate to lie and cheat.

For instance, after 26 September 1990, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem lied to the 44th UN General Assembly session that Vietnam has withdrawn from Cambodia, saying there was not a single Vietnamese soldier left in Cambodia. On another occassion, at the informal meeting in Jakarta on 28 February 1990, Nguyen Co Thach said there was not a single Vietnamese in Cambodia. However, Nguyen Co Thach has admitted to the world in New York that Vietnam still maintains its aggressor forces in Cambodia. He has again lied that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn in the future.

People ask this question: Why did Vietnam previously deny there were any Vietnamese in Cambodia and now admits that there are? There are many reasons. However, the main reason is Vietnam clearly realizes the document of the UN Security Council [UNSC]'s five permanent members is very influential and Vietnam cannot oppose this document. This document will certainly be implemented one day. Despite this admission, Vietnam continues to lie.

Therefore the immediate and major issue is for the Cambodian national resistance forces and the whole world to cooperate and force Vietnam to stop issuing orders to Phnom Penh on preventing the establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and to force Phnom Penh to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman in order to move toward convening quickly the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

Indonesia

Scholars Cited on Presidential Term Limits

BK0310045090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0429 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 3 (AFP)—Scholars from the presitigious Gajah Mada University have called for a limitation on the length of time an Indonesian president can serve to a maximum of two five-year terms. The Angkatan Bersenjata (Armed Forces) Daily said Wednesday professors of the state-run university in the central Java town of Yogyakarta have produced a paper outlining their thoughts on the nation's political and economic structure and development.

"An essence of political democracy is to hold regular and orderly leadership changes," the daily quoted Professor Mubyarto as saying in presenting the document Wednesday. "A change based on heredity, by means of a coup d'etat or by self-appointment goes against democratic values," he said, adding, "the presidency should also be subject to changes."

The scholars joined a growing chorus calling for a limitation on presidential terms, but they fell short of urging President Suharto to step down when his current term expires in 1993, as demanded by a group of more than 50 dissident leaders in a petition last month.

Mr. Suharto, 69, has been reelected virtually unopposed for five consecutive terms since 1967. The former general rose to power after leading the army to quash a communist coup attempt two years earlier. His predecessor Sukarno, Indonesia's first president from independence in 1945, was disgraced for failing to condemn the coup and died in 1971.

Prof. Mubyarto implied the need to alter the 1945 constitution as it stipulated that a president could be reelected after his five-year term ended but gave no limit to how many times he could run. The constitution allowed an incumbent to engineer a political process to ensure he was reelected continuously, he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Suharto indicated in a biography published last year that his reelection in 1988 might be his last because of his age. However, subsequent statements have blurred his real intentions after 1993, including his remarks in September last year that he would "wack at anyone" who tried to unseat him by unconstitutional means.

Minister Reaffirms Right To Close Papers

BK0310094490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 3 (AFP)—The Indonesian Government backtracked on press freedom Wednesday, with Information Minister Harmoko insisting that he still had the right to revoke the publishing license of errant newspapers. "The revocation of the license is recognised by law," Mr. Harmoko told journalists before a cabinet meeting. Newspapers that incited trouble like communist dailies in the past or failed to comply with the press law would have their permits revoked, Mr. Harmoko said.

Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo said Saturday the government would no longer cancel the publishing licenses of newspapers and would instead sue them in court if they violated the press law or code of ethics. There is no formal press censorship in Indonesia but the government has exercised strong control over newspapers through the use, or the threat of using, its right to revoke publishing permits. Mr. Sudomo's announcement followed a meeting of ministers under his charge but not Mr. Harmoko, who was then attending a non-aligned meeting in Havana.

Mr. Sudomo insisted Wednesday the principle remained that the practice of revocation should be ended because it had created fears among newspaper editors and therefore stifled freedom of expression. Mr. Sudomo said the idea had come from Attorney General Singgih and received wide support from other participants. The issue would now be discussed further with Mr. Harmoko to work out a proper mechanism.

Mr. Harmoko denied that there had been a difference of opinion between him and Mr. Sudomo. "I have to think a thousand times before revoking a license," he said, adding that newspapers were usually given several warnings beforehand.

Newspapers that failed to hand over at least 20 per cent of their shares to their employees would also lose their permits, he said. Losing a license for a newspaper virtually amounts to its closure.

Jakarta's main afternoon daily SINAR HARAPAN lost its permit in 1986 after the government charged it with running speculative articles. The following year, Jakarta's PRIORITAS daily suffered the same fate for "insinuative and tendencious reports". Both have since reappeared but only after considerable changes in management and with new names.

Laos

PRC Ambassador Organizes National Day Banquet

BK0310023690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PRC to Laos Liang Feng and his wife yesterday evening held a banquet in Vientiane to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the PRC's National Day. Attending the banquet as guests of honor were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance, and Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, along with ministers, deputy ministers, members of the Supreme People's Assembly, and executive committee members of the Lao-Chinese Friendship Association. Diplomats of various countries and representatives of international organizations to Laos also attended the banquet.

Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Vietnam

BK0210133690 Vientiane KPL in English 0943 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 2 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president, and Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR sent on Sept 25 a joint message of sympathy to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council, Do Moui, president of the Council of Ministers and Le Quang Dao, president of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Lao leaders expressed sorrow and sympathy to the Vietnamese leaders and people as well as the victim families over the great loss of lives and materials in four central provinces Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Tri and Quang Binh, as a result of the worst tropical storm Ed to hit the areas this year, which brought along incessant torrential rain and flood.

The Lao leaders also expressed hope that the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Van Linh, will be able to overcome the consequences of such a natural calamity and to quickly normalize the situation and the living conditions of the people in the flood stricken areas.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Thai Writers Group

BK0310050990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] This morning Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received in Vientiane capital a courtesy call from a delegation of Thai writers headed by Phachai Bamrungphong. The purpose of the call was to obtain information on the foundation of our Lao culture, arts, antiques, and literature to be used as references in writing articles about Laos. The Thai writers have stayed in Laos for nearly two weeks. They visited many Lao antiquities, ruins, and cultural establishments. Their visit was aimed at establishing profoundly significant relations and cooperation in art, culture, and writing between Laos and Thailand.

Philippines

Aquino Congratulates Kohl on German Unification

HK0310115790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday [3 October] congratulated Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the ocassion of the formal unification of Germany, the presidential palace said.

"On behalf of the Philippine government and people, I convey our warmest congratulations on the reunification of Germany," Mrs. Aquino said in a letter. "We join you in rejoicing and extend to you best wishes for a successful rebuilding of a united Germany," she added.

East and West Germany were unified at midnight Tuesday (2300 GMT) after 45 years of division.

Two U.S. Marines Charged With Attempted Murder

HK0310102390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Mabalacat, Philippines, Oct 3 (AFP)—Two U.S. servicemen were charged with attempted murder here Wednesday [3 October] for allegedly driving through a phalanx of demonstrating Filipino workers and injuring one protester, court officials said.

The sixth circuit municipal trial court here was told that the accused, Staff Sergeant David Akers and Corporal Gary Motler, both of the marines, committed the crime on Tuesday during a strike by Filipino workers at U.S. Clark Air Base. They were briefly detained and questioned by Philippine police here shortly after the incident but were later placed under the custody of their superior U.S. officer. The court did not issue arrest warrants and nor set an arraignment date. [sentence as received]

Mabalacat police investigator Captain Vicente Dizon alleged that the two drove their military vehicles through a barricade—erected by strikers at Clark—"with deliberate intent to kill and to dissolve a peaceful meeting." One striker, Romeo Vergara, was rushed to a hospital with "multiple physical injuries," the suit alleged.

The strike broke out late Sunday involving 22,000 Filipino civilian workers at Clark, Subic Naval Base and two other smaller U.S. facilities following a dispute with U.S. authorities on salary increases. The strike was continuing Wednesday without any reported incidents. U.S. base authorities have said normal operations continued at the facilities.

Leftists Warn Against 'Secret Deal' on Bases

HK0210095190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Sep 90 pp 1, 7

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday warned the government against "forging a secret deal" extending the stay of the U.S. military bases in the country, and said it could "only aggravate the crisis, further divide the nation and close the avenue to peace."

In a statement faxed to newspaper offices, the communist-led group also urged the government to "reexamine its entire approach to the peace process" by considering the country's fundamental problems "as central to the peace talks." The NDF again dangled the possibility of a nationwide truce and a new round of peace talks between the government and communist rebels despite an earlier announcement by New People's Army [NPA] chief Romulo Kintanar scrapping a unilateral ceasefire in quake-affected areas. Kintanar blamed the government for his move, citing its "insincerity and high-handedness" in violently dispersing antibases demonstrators and increasing fuel prices.

The latest NDF statement also scored Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon who heads the government panel for his remarks "that national issues are beyond the scope of the peace talks." "They are central to the peace talks. A ceasefire can only be discussed within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the fundamental problems besetting the nation," the NDF statement said.

The NDF also added that peace can only be made possible if the government "will desist from continuing attacks on the people's livelihood, economic well-being and democratic rights, and from forging a secret deal with the U.S. to extend the bases' tenure and justify it by so many deceptive formulas."

Manila and Washington will resume negotiations next month on the future of Clark air base, Subic naval base and four smaller U.S. military facilities whose lease expires in September 1991. Any extension would have to be in the form of a treaty approved by the 23-member Senate, where opposition to the bases is strong.

Limited Access

Amercian officials in last week's four-day bases talk said they were ready to reduce troops here, but would want to have "limited access" rights.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said the bases' pullout in the country would cause "tremendous economic harm" since the Philippines now needs an additional $1 billion to $2 billion because of the Gulf crisis. Estanislao who was in Washington cited the increase in oil prices, the loss of dollar revenues from Middle East workers driven out of their jobs by the Kuwait invasion, and the major earthquake, drought and flooding that devastated the country in recent weeks.

But the NPAs have threatened to intensify their 21-year-old guerrilla war with the government should the U.S. bases' stay be extended. The insurgents have killed at least 10 Americans since 1987 as part of their violent campaign to drive U.S. military forces out of the country.

Sen. [Senator] Wigberto Tanada, who heads the multisectoral peace advocates, said the NDF decision to resume hostilities in quake-affected areas was a big setback to efforts at settling two decades of war between the government and the communist insurgents. "We (peace advocates) are very disappointed," Tanada said, adding that the government was partly to blame for the NDF decision. But Tanada said his group would still meet with the government's peace panel to identify possible areas for a ceasefire.

Peace Talks

President Aquino also backed the possibility of continued peace talks between her administration and the communist rebels despite the NDF's decision to go back on war footing, and said the search for peace "is a difficult but necessary process."

Members of Cabinet Cluster E, which regularly meets with peace advocates on the ceasefire proposal, have agreed to draft a "general framework for the peace process," listing down the government's terms for peace. The framework will be drafted by a committee composed of Cabinet Secretary Edilberto de Jesus and Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita for the government side, and former Rep. [Representative] Florencio Abad Jr. of the National Peace Conference, Ed Garcia of the Coalition for Peace and Mr. Serena Diokno of the Diokno Foundation for the peace advocates' side.

In Western Samar, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Guillermo G. Flores, Army chief, reported that five NPA rebels were killed in a clash with army troopers in Caamlongan, Calbiga.

Military Increases Security at Clark, Subic

HK0110113790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 October 90

[Report by Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo—live or recorded]

[Text] The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] has deployed additional military troops around Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, two major U.S. installations in the country, where there are ongoing strikes, to prevent any untoward incidents planned by the rebels. However, based on reports received by Camp Aguinaldo relating to the situation at the two U.S. installations, it has been learned that conditions at the protest sites remain peaceful.

Prior to this, 22,000 members of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations yesterday began their protest movement because the wage increase agreed upon for employees working at the U.S. facilities in the country was not granted. The strikers are also asking the U.S. Congress to approve their request for an 18.5 percent wage raise. It will be recalled that the appropriation was turned down by the U.S. Congress.

According to Brigadier General Manuel Bruan, Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, uniformed personnel from the constabulary, police, and intelligence were spread around the picket lines of the two military bases to reinforce security.

The troops were ordered to monitor possible movements by infiltrators and to find out plans of the enemies. Bruan did not mention the exact number of operatives deployed in the areas but he mentioned that there were two platoons used around the periphery of the two bases. One platoon is composed of 20 to 30 men. The troops will accompany the security personnel already being used by the two bases and are now referred to as (?quad patrols).

Military Bases Conversion Plan Due 15 Oct

HK0110115190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 October 90

[Report by Jennifer Postigo from Congress]

[Text] The Joint Executive-Legislative Bases Council is set to present President Aquino with the approved conversion plan for the U.S. military facilities in our country. According to Congressman Jose de Venecia Jr., a member of the council, they will present the conversion plan on 15 October before the third round of the U.S.-Philippine Bases negotiations.

Under this conversion plan, elements of the Philippine Air Force will be transferred to Clark Air Base and the Philippine Navy will be transferred to Subic Naval Base. The Philippine Marines will be relocated to the San Miguel Communications station at Zambales and the Philippine Army will be located in a vacant place at Clark.

Congressman de Venecia added that the General Headquarters will remain at Camp Aguinaldo for security purposes and Camp Crame will serve as headquarters of the Philippine National Police [PNP] when the creation of the PNP has been approved. He further added there was a possibility of transferring the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to runway two at Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga.

Aquino Appoints Finance Secretary to Bases Panel

HK0210074790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 October 90

[Text] President Aquino has appointed Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao as consultant to the government negotiating panel in relation to the U.S. bases in the country. Among Secretary Estanislao's responsibilities is to provide the Philippine panel with adequate knowledge involving issues relating to the Philippine foreign debt and knowledge relating to trade that would directly affect relations between the U.S. and the Philippines.

According to Secretary Estanislao, he will keep in constant touch with chief negotiator Raul Manglapus about the group's plan regarding the fate of the military bases in the country. Secretary Estanislao emphatically denied reports quoting him as saying that the country's economy would turn bleak once the U.S. bases are removed from the country.

Bombs Explode at Consular Office, University

HK0310114390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP)—Two homemade bombs exploded Wednesday [3 October] outside the Philippine foreign department's consular office and at a church-run university here, leaving three people injured, police said.

Police spokesmen said a homemade bomb exploded at the church-run University of Santo Tomas, injuring a professor.

Later, another homemade bomb went off in front of the consular office in central Manila, injuring one woman and a man believed to be responsible for planting the bomb. Police were searching for the suspect who made off in a taxi after he was injured by the bomb which prematurely exploded.

More than 50 bombings have been staged in and around Manila this year, mostly causing little damage and slight injuries. The government has blamed most of the explosions on rightwing military rebels seeking to topple President Corazon Aquino.

UST Bomb 'Not Related' to Others

HK0310094590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] A small improvised bomb exploded in a classroom of the University of Santo Tomas' [UST's] main building. The incident took place at 0100 today. A teacher named Miss Agnes Guanio was wounded. She was holding a class at Room No. 329 when the bomb exploded under the professor's table. She sustained wounds in the right leg as a result of wood splinters. Her students panicked. The university's public school directress announced that classes would continue despite the incident and the students should not be alarmed because they are carrying out security measures.

Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit No. 13:

[Begin recording] [Pambuan] Investigations suggest that the motive behind the blast is a personal grudge. Guanio has just finished the daily roll call when the explosion took place. Authorities claim that the UST bombing is not related to previous bombings in Metro Manila. Here is the statement of Private 1st Class Edilberto Capacete of the Western Police District's [WPD] bomb disposal unit:

[Capacete] At about 0105 we received a report of an explosion in UST and our bomb disposal unit immediately responded. When we arrived there for investigations we learned that the kind of bomb is an improvised explosive device with a timer. The timer used was a wristwatch and two penlight Kodak batteries. The bomb is a low explosive. The suspects are being hunted by WPD operatives. [end recording]

NPA Plan Against Multinational Firms Disclosed

HK0110054590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) revealed an attempt by communist rebels to blast all multinational corporations nationwide as part of their retraction from the cease-fire agreement. The AFP made the disclosure after receiving reports of the bombing plans. The bomb blasts at multinational firms recently are New People's Army [NPA] chief Romulo Kintanar's revenge against the Americans because of the violent dispersal of the anti-bases rally while the second round of bases talks were going on. Kintanar says big companies control the country's economy.

President Aquino has said that whether or not the U.S. and Philippine panels come up with a new treaty, she wants the bases talks to end this coming January. According to her, the Philippines will terminate the Philippine-American Cooperation Talks in January even if both panels have not forged an agreement that will eventually lead to the imminent U.S. pullout following the end of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement in September 1991. Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino reiterated Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus' stand that the Philippines would like to takeover the operational control of Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pamapanga, and four other small U.S. installations by 1991.

Communists, Rebel Soldiers Linked to Bombings

HK0110131790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Oct 90 pp 1, 52

[By R. Requintina]

[Text] Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Marino Filart, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief and Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) director, said yesterday there are strong indications that leftist rebels have joined forces with rightist soldiers to conduct bombing attacks in Metro Manila. Filart charged that the New People's Army (NPA) is behind the recent bombings of multinational firms in the city.

"We consider the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] forces as those involved in bombings of government installations in the metropolis. It appears now that NPA [New People's Army] rebels are behind the bombings of multinational companies," Filart said.

Describing the bombings, Filart said bomb attacks have become "free-for-all" considering that not only one group is involved. "The enemies think that the bombings have affected the capability of the military. What they do not realize is that their destabilization efforts have affected the economy of the country," Filart explained.

The Capcom-MPF chief said the attackers also wanted to make it appear that there is a breakdown of law and order in the city but he said Metro Manila residents can attest that there is none.

Filart also appealed to barangay chiefs and barangay tanods [watchmen] to help law enforcers in the fight against terrorism and other crimes. "Metro Manila is a big place. Sometimes, we cannot man anymore the remote places in the city," he said.

Filart has called on the people to rally against terrorism that have been going on for the past days. Soldiers and policemen in the city have been conducting "Operation Nightwatch," launched by the command against all forms of terrorism, he said.

Last Wednesday, two bombings suspects were arrested by Northern Police District (NPD) policemen with 10 bundles of dynamite sticks. The bombing suspects—Jojo Lucero and Genito Nueva—have been charged with illegal possession of explosives.

Rightists Reportedly Have 12,000 Men for 'Plot'

HK0310035390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 90 p 8

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Four military divisions consisting of about 12,000 men have been formed by composite forces of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), Soldiers of the Filipino People (SFP), and renegade Col. [Colonel] Alexander Noble's group, reports reaching Camp Crame said yesterday. Intelligence reports said the formation of the force was a strategy adopted by ultra-rightist rebels to carry out "Operation Southern Star," a plot to destablize the government.

Reports said information was relayed to Maj. Gen. [Major Gneneral] Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, but the plan was formerly called "Operation Kagawasan" [translation unknown]. "Oplan Kagawasan" reportedly enlisted the help of three prominent politicians in Mindanao during a meeting in Tungao, Agusan del Sur last April. The plan was discovered by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], prompting it to launch "Operation Highlander" to flush out rebels from their mountain lairs and foil any action against the government by ultra-rightist groups. Unconfirmed reports said renegade Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Noble, former Air Force Colonel Eduardo Kapunan, and several MNLF leaders attended the meeting in Tungao.

Three politicians, including a seccessionist leader in the South, allegedly financed the purchase of 10,000 high-powered guns from a country in the Middle East before the Gulf crisis two months ago, the report said. The weapons were later shipped into the country and delivered by boat in Pulupundan, Negros Occidental, last August. The report said a "mysterious woman" close to the past rule supervised the distribution of the firearms. It said the recipients of the guns attended combat training in Lanao del Norte.

Nazareno, however, urged soldiers not to believe anybody approaching them to join the ultra-rightist group. "If anyone comes to you and asks you to join the rebels, arrest him," he told PC-INP men in Mindanao.

Rumors Claim Coup To Start in Davao City

HK2909062190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Rumours are circulating that rebel soldiers will launch a coup d'etat from Davao City. DWIZ's news department also learned that some Armed Forces officials as well as certain mayors in Davao City, Cagayan de Oro, and Cotabato may be involved in the plot. As a result, Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil relations chief Brigadier General Lamberto Saavedra, former combat chief of Davao, have gone to Davao City to monitor the situation there. All broadcast installations in Davao City are reportedly under tight guard of government soldiers. However, AFP chief General Renato de Villa denied that a coup d'etat will take place in Davao City.

Reports of Possible Coup in Mindanao Denied

HK0110065190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0615 GMT 1 October 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live or recorded]

[Text] Brigadier General Ramberto Saavedra, Chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations Service [CRS] today denied alleged reports that rebel soldiers in Mindanao would be launching a coup d'etat. Saavedra said the military had enough force to prevent any destabilization acts perpetrated by rightist or leftist groups.

Saavedra stressed that soldiers in Mindanao remain united in supporting the government and the chain of command as stipulated in the constitution. Based on a dialogue he had with soldiers in Davao City, Saavedra said it was clear the soldiers remained solid in their support of the government and the AFP leadership.

According to Saavedra, he had been ordered by AFP chief General Renato de Villa to proceed there [to Davao] to assess the situation as part of an evaluation by the military as to whether communist or military rebels could take advantage of the situation. During his stay in Davao city, Saavedra said he told the soldiers there about the possible effects of the oil price increase due to the continuing tension in the Middle East. After he had explained the AFP's objectives to stop the expected effects of the oil price increase, he encouraged officials and military personnel to remain alert against forces out to destabilize the government, particularly the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front [CPP-NPA-NDF] as well as the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM-SFP] and the Young Officers Union [YOU].

Saavedra further added his visit to Davao was part of his routine task as chief of the CRS.

'Rightist Plot' To Seize Cities 'Thwarted'

HK0310035090 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Oct 90 p 1, 8

[By Manny Mogato and Noli Cabantug]

[Text] A rightist plot to seize key cities in Mindanao and hold two generals hostage was thwarted with the arrest of 35 Army soldiers over the week end, a senior Camp Crame official said yesterday.

A number of junior officers are also being "discreetly" investigated by military authorities for involvement in the plot, codenamed "Oplan Kagawasan." The plot is said to be orchestrated by former air force Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Eduardo Kapunan, a Reform the Armed Forces Movement leader who went underground following the abortive December coup.

According to the official, the arrested soldiers disclosed details of a plan to seize urban centers in Mindanao through a combination of non-violent politican actions and swift tactical moves, including taking hostage two senior generals in Cotabato and the takeover of public utilities as well as commercial and government offices.

The rebels reportedly planned to hold hostage Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Wilfredo Villanueva, Central Mindanao PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief in Cotabato City, and Brig. Gen. Oswaldo Villanueva, commander of the 6th Infantry Division in Awang, Maguindanao. The soldiers were intercepted while on their way to General Santos City to protest their non-reenlistment. They had earlier refused to renounce their membership in the Guardians Brotherhood, Inc., a military fraternity. Investigators are questioning them at the headquarters of the 601st Infantry Brigade in Maguindanao.

A Constabulary lieutenant was also recommended for relief after captured documents detailing the plot were traced to him. According to sources, he allowed his house in Davao City to be used by renegade officers for plotting the rebellion.

The military was also monitoring the activities of three other junior officers who met last Friday with renegade PC Capt. [Captain] Washington Javier in Pigkawayan town in Maguindanao. A senior Army officer is also being "quietly" investigated for involvement in the plot, which was supported by some Army and PC company commanders belonging to Philippine Military Academy classes of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Intelligence reports said about 30% of the units in the Three Mindanao military regions had pledged support to the rebel plot. The units were identified as the PC Regional Special Action Force in Region 11, the 35th, 38th, 40th, 46th, 64th, 75th and 25th Infantry Battalions in Southern and Central Mindanao.

"Oplan Kagawasan" was reportedly hatched by Kapunan and Javier in a meeting with Army and PC junior officers in Davao City and Cotabato last week. According to one account, details of the plan were een printed out in a computer machine of the Regional Special Unit in Camp Catitipan in Davao City.

The RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] plot was supposed to coincide with a general strike called by leftist labor, transport and student groups in Davao City last week. The rebels cancelled their plan when the strike was reset for Oct. 1. The strike failed to materialize again, forcing the rebels to abort their plot for the second time.

The rightist rebels have been mounting their destabilization drive in Mindanao, considering its expansive terrain and distance from the government seat in Manila a distinct advantage.

A military intelligence source said the rebels are expected to step up their bombing attacks on multinational and local firms, aside from government buildings and installations. Based on an intelligence report submitted to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command yesterday, the source said the bombings would be the rightists' alternative plan of action if the coup they were attempting in Mindanao failed. "They plan to sustain the bombings, and in some extremes, assassinations until 1992 to disrupt the campaign and the polls," the source said.

The escalation of rebel attacks was outlined in documents seized recently in the hideout of former General Jose Ma. Zumel, a prominent RAM leader involved in previous coup attempts.

The military rebels were said to have linked up with local politicians, communist insurgents and armed separatist groups during a meeting last April 23 in Tongao town, Agusan. This was followed by another caucus in Camp Abubakar, Barrera, Maguindanao, where Reuben Canoy, a leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement reportedly broached the idea of setting up a federal political system. Canoy, charged with rebellion in Cebu and currently out on bail, is suspected of collaborating with a Lanao warlord in facilitating the shipment of 10,000 high-caliber firearms from a Mideast country to support the rebellion.

Rightists Said Backed by Separatists, Warlord

HK0210042590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 90 p 1

[BY Noli Cabantug and Marie Rose Feliciano]

[Text] A known political warlord, an independence movement leader in Mindanao and several other traditional politicians in the region were tagged as the main backers of the ultra-Rightists plan to stage uprisings in Southern Philippines, a middle-level intelligence officer bared yesterday. The politicians' role is the result of an informal tactical alliance spearheaded by the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] (RAM), joined by other armed groups operating in Mindanao.

The intelligence officer said the tactical alliance gave birth to the Rightist's Oplan [Operational Plan] Southern Star, a scheme to seize key cities and provinces in Mindanao in simultaneous pocket rebellions. The rebel scheme was uncovered by the military recently.

The officer said the alliance was forged on April 23 in a meeting in Tongao town in Agusan attended by Rightists backers, several active military officers in the area, retired military officials and key RAM leaders, including

Air Force Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Eduardo Kapunan, Army Col. Alexander Noble, and Army Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan.

The warlord and the independence movement leader in Mindanao, together with five other unidentified companions, attempted to smuggle 10,000 high-powered firearms through the Southern back-door last July to support the Oplan Southern Star, the officer said. He said the Oplan was preempted by the Military High Command by initiating an offensive against Noble in Agusan del Sur early last month.

On Friday, a senior military officer in Camp Aguinaldo exposed the ultra-Rightist plot, dubbed "Oplan Kagawasan," to seize Davao City and the provinces of Misamis Oriental and Cotabato. The launching of the plot was supposed to have been signalled by the assassination of Local Government Secretary Luis Santos in Davao City last week. The plot was said to have been "nipped in the bud" with the sending of a marine battalion the other week in Davao City. The source said "Oplan Kagawasan" and "Southern Star" are one.

But the military had officially denied knowledge of such Rightist's plot. The military also said the gunshot which killed the visitor of Santos Friday morning inside his residence was not an assassination attempt, contrary to earlier reports. Military probers officially came out with a conclusion that the fatal shot was an "accidental firing of the gun of one of his (Santos) escorts." No less than the Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. [General] Renato de Villa, announced the prober's findings.

Rebels Agree to New Round of Peace Talks

HK2909062790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] The CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] have agreed to hold a new round of peace talks in spite of their withdrawal from a cease-fire accord. This was revealed at a meeting of the Cabinet's Cluster E and peace advocates where a National Democratic Front [NDF] statement was presented. The statement was signed by Mario Maura, the alias used by Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay. According to the statement, they are still open for peace talks and are prepared to hold talks with the government.

Insurgents Want 'National Issues' Discussed

HK2909081990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—Communist insurgents said Saturday in a statement issued here that "national issues," such as U.S. military bases in the Philippines, should be discussed in any peace negotiations. The National Democratic Front (NDF), an insurgent coalition, said such issues were "central to the peace talks," adding that they could only discuss a ceasefire within the framework of these "fundamental problems." The front mentioned the presence of U.S. bases here as one such "national issue," as well as unspecified issues covering "economic well-being and democratic rights." The NDF has already called for a rollback of a 29 per cent oil price hike imposed on September 21.

The statement was a reaction to government pledges that any truce negotiations would not take up national issues. Manila has declared a halt to offensive operations in areas hit by July's killer earthquake as part of a move to negotiate regional truces with the insurgents. The NDF's military arm however has rebuffed these moves and has called for a resumption of attacks in quake-affected areas. Short-lived peace negotiations between Manila and the NDF in late 1986 and early 1987 collapsed after the insurgents demanded they be included in a coalition government.

Urge Review of Peace Process

HK2909084390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] The National Democratic Front's [NDF's] national executive committee has asked the government not to be restrictive in the matter of a cease-fire and has called for a more comprehensive agenda for peace. In a statement distributed to members of the media, the NDF urged a thorough reexamination of the approach adopted by the Aquino government in the peace process. Earlier, the NDF criticized the government for its failure to formulate a comprehensive agenda for the peace talks.

In its latest statement, the NDF said that it was surprised by the attitude of Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon who said national issues are excluded from the peace talks agenda. The NDF stressed national issues form the core of the peace talks and a cease-fire can only be discussed in accordance with the drafting of a comprehensive approach to the leading problems confronting the country.

The NDF expressed hope that the government will put an end to activities that undermine the people's lives, welfare, and democratic rights. It also urged the government against making any secret agreement with the United States in order to extend the presence of military bases in the country.

The NDF's call for a thorough review of the peace process followed President Aquino's statement that it will push through with the peace process and that her emissaries will meet with peace representatives in spite of a rebel decision to resume offensive operations against government troops in earthquake-affected areas.

Aquino: 'No Plans To Use Dictatorial Powers'

HK0110024190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] President Aquino said she has no plans to use dictatorial powers to speed up the country's economic recovery. She also reiterated that she will complete her term of office until 1992 even if some sectors demand her resignation while others want her to call for a snap election. At the same time she rejected the proposal to change the system from presidential to parliamentary because it will weaken her authority and she will only be a ceremonial leader. According to her, she will announce her possible successor next year.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino said renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the alleged mastermind of the bombings in Manila, will be arrested in no time, because the peaceful and orderly situation will attract many investors [as heard]. She also urged the Cabinet to formulate guidelines so the country can compete with other Southeast Asian nations in terms of foreign investment.

New Taxes To Satisfy Creditors Considered

HK0210044990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 90 p 1

[By Arleen Chipongian and Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Foreign commercial creditors have rejected the Philippine government's request that it be allowed to suspend payments because of difficulties brought by a scarcity of dollars that in turn has arisen from the high price of crude oil from the crisis-stricken Persian Gulf.

The rejection was revealed to President Aquino yesterday by Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, the Philippines' chief negotiator of debt relief. It leaves the Philippines no choice but to borrow more, Estanislao later told the press. He added that new taxes may have to be imposed, although they would be on "affluent consumption" and therefore were intended as a rich man's burden.

Estanislao, just back from the negotiations, quoted officials of the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the commercial banks the Philippines owe as replying, "Foreign it," when he offered the idea of their condoning the annual interest of $1 billion on loans totaling about $13 billion. They had to make that clear, he said, before entertaining any appeals for new loans. The Philippines wants to borrow $1 billion in addition to the $3.5 billion the lenders have committed to help in the rehabilitation of its economy under the Philippine Aid Program (PAP).

President Aquino had directed Estanislao to "vigorously pursue" debt-relief, specifying condonation of the interest. Asked about her reaction to the rejection, Estanislao said she understood. "She is a realistic lady."

Estanislao said that officials of Argentina, Mexico and Brazil had expressed regret at having at one time unilaterally stopped paying their debts. The three debtors soon enough had to resume payments, a precondition to further borrowings.

Estanislao also felt confident that, apart from the additional loan, the Philippines could get $400 million in "compensatory and contingency financing" from the IMF. The Philippines, after all, is listed among the nine "most immediately impacted countries (MIICs)," meaning the worst sufferers, from the Gulf crisis. Estanislao further reported that the creditors were concerned that the Philippine government was spending way beyond its means, as shown by its budgetary deficit, projected to reach P60 billion this year. The understanding was for it to be kept at no higher than P38 billion.

To enable the government to bring the deficit down, President Aquino has asked Estanislao to come up with a "new fiscal package" in two weeks. This means news taxes, possibly on motor vehicles, liquor and cigarettes, he said. Actually the government had been pushing higher taxes on the last two items in Congress.

The new fiscal package will be presented to the IMF for its review of the country's economic performance, he said. "As soon as the country draws up a new economic propgram, the fund review will begin." An IMF certification of good housekeeping is also a precondition by all creditors for new loans, he said.

Thailand

Movements Step Up Anti-U.S. Campaign in South

BK0310020790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Oct 90 p A2

[Text] Pro-Iranian fundamentalist movements in the South have stepped up their campaigns against the US involvement in the Persian Gulf in the past few weeks, sources in the Fourth Region Army said yesterday.

Leaflets, accusing the US of aggression against Muslim countries by deploying a large number of troops and a huge assortment of weapons in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region, had been distributed within Muslim community in the five southern provinces since the middle of last month. "All Muslims must unite against the US aggression (against Iraq)," the sources quoted a distributed leaflet as saying.

The US government with support from world community has despatched about 150,000 soldiers and sophisticated weapons to the Gulf region to deter Iraq from invading Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. An economic blockade was also imposed by the United Nations to pressure Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, an emirate which was raided and annexed by Iraqi troops in early August.

The sources said the anti-US campaigns aimed at instigating religious resentment among the Muslim community was in line with the groups' propaganda campaign to enlarge the underground organizations.

Over 80 per cent of the population in Narathiwat, Pattani, Songkhla, Satun and Yala is Muslim.

A number of leaflets were recently confiscated by local authorities in the five southern provinces, said the sources adding, however, that no other related activities there were reported.

Police sources in Bangkok also said there has been no report about young Thai Muslims being recruited as volunteers to join Iraqi troops to fight the US in the Gulf region. According to REUTER report on Monday [1 October] recruiting activities were going on in several Muslim countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, to mobilize Muslim volunteers in case a war breaks out in the Gulf.

About 1,000 Sri Lankans were cited by an Iraqi envoy in the country as being ready to join Iraqi forces to fight US troops. "As far as we know, there has not yet been any report of such an activity in Thailand," the sources said. However, security units have been instructed to investigate whether recruiting of Muslim youths was going on, the sources added.

U.S. Accused of 'Deliberately' Leaking Data

BK0210144490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Oct 90 p B1

["Talks on Tobacco Outside GATT Agreed: U.S. Accused of Leaking Confidential Information on Panel Meeting To Pressure Thailand"]

[Text] Thailand and the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] have agreed to negotiate outside of the GATT on allowing U.S. tobacco companies legal access to Thailand if the full council of the world trade body accepts a recommendation to overturn the country's ban on foreign cigarettes, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The negotiations, according to a source in the Foreign Ministry yesterday, will be held in the middle of this month, before the full council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on Nov 7 votes on the recommendation of a special panel that investigated Thailand's ban on foreign cigarettes after a complaint from the USTR. The recommendation from the panel, which was made up of special invesigators from Sweden, Finland and New Zealand, is that Thailand's ban runs counter to GATT regulations. It marks the most crucial and successful step yet for the U.S. tobacco companies to winning access to the Thai cigarette market, currently dominated by the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, after a long and often bitter fight.

The negotiations to be held between the ministry and the USTR are aimed at avoiding US retaliation against Thailand if it maintains its ban. They were agreed on after Thai and U.S. officials received the panel's confidential report on Sept 21. News of the recommendation was received with disappointment in Thailand by health officials who had vigorously fought against the lifting of the ban in the U.S. and at the GATT.

Former Deputy Permanent Secretary of Health Dr Hathai Chittanon complained of "blackmail" in the leaking of two vital bits of information regarding the panel's decision and the value of the trade involved. He bitterly described the U.S. promise of trade retaliation as "immoral and threatening".

The USTR reportedly told the GATT investigating panel that Thailand's ban of U.S. cigarettes was costing the tobacco manufacturers about $116 million in lost export earnings.

Under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, Washington has given itself powers to retaliate against countries which impose bans on the import of foreign goods, to double the amount of estimated lost earnings.

According to Hatai, U.S. officials had deliberately leaked information that it had threatened to retaliate against Thai products to the tune of about U.S.$350 million (Bt8.85 billion).

To avoid being hit with the retaliatory measures under section 301, the USTR has recommended to the Commerce Ministry that Thailand should provide "extra" incentives to the U.S. in addition to removing the ban on U.S. cigarettes. The extra incentives involve sales promotions and other privileges, said the Foreign Ministry source who declined to elaborate.

Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan held talks with Richard Solomon in New York last week when he attended the current UN General Assembly session there, said the source. Subin and Solomon agreed that the trade negotiations should be held soon in Washington.

The Commerce Ministry informed the USTR on Sept 27 that the ministry was seeking the government's guidance and that its officials would be in Washington to negotiate with the USTR by the middle of this month. Meanwhile, Hathai said that certain U.S. officials had deliberately leaked two bits of crucial information recently in an attempt to intimidate Thailand into backing off from its anti-foreign cigarette stance. Not so long ago, he said, they had leaked a list of products that [were] being considered for retaliatory measures under section 301. These included jewelry, coffee and sugar and would have cost Thailand about U.S.$350 million.

The second bit of leaked information was the recommendation of the GATT panel which was passed on to U.S. and Thai officials, and possibly EC officials, on Sept 21.

Hathai said that he was furious over the leaking of the information because under GATT rules, the panel's findings are totally confidential. This was utterly wrong and basically amounted to "blackmail. "It's not right. We have to respect GATT. If the U.S. is to put pressure on us before the GATT decides, is that correct," he queried. The threats of retaliation from the USTR were nothing short of "immoral", he said. Hathai declined to discuss the contents of the panel's report.

Ministry Warns U.S. Over Cigarette Issue

BK0310051590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 90 p 17

[Text] A senior Commerce Ministry official yesterday warned the United States to strictly comply with the final resolution of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the cigarette issue.

Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phatchara Itsarasena's warning followed a recent ruling by a three-member GATT cigarette dispute panel that Thailand's import ban on foreign cigarettes is illegal. "We will fully abide by whatever decision is made by GATT on the two issues and we are hopeful of similar action by Washington," he stressed. Mr Phatchara was referring to two of the four cigarette-related issues raised with GATT: the import ban and discriminating excise tax collection system.

The other two non-GATT issues are the marketing and distribution of imported cigrarettes and advertising. The US is reportedly mounting pressure within the bilateral framework on Thailand to resolve these two issues as well.

Although the panel's recommendations have yet to be endorsed by the GATT Council which is scheduled to meet on the issue soon, similar ruling is expected and Thailand will be required to comply with it in order to prevent GATT from permitting the US to take retailatory measures against Thailand.

Meanwhile, a highly placed source who asked not to be named said that although Thailand would lose the cigarette battle, the country was somehow "successful" in convincing the dispute panel to focus its deliberations on the health issue—a recommendation to be forwarded to the GATT Council as well. "At least we have succeeded in conveying our message to the world on health hazards brought about by cigarette consumption," the source noted. He said he did not expect Washington to exert pressure on Thailand under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1988, pending the GATT Council's final ruling.

Both countries are scheduled to meet in the middle of this month to unofficially resolve the cigarette dispute and other trade issues including textiles and intellectual property rights.

The meeting will coincide with Washington's latest review of Thailand's performance on various bilateral trade issues before announcing next month the status of several countries now included on the priority and priority watch lists subject to unfair trade retaliation. Thailand, which is among the countries on the priority watch list, hopes that its progress on several trade issues with the US will ensure its removal from the list.

The source also said Thai authorities were currently discussing measures and guidelines in preparation for the GATT Council's final ruling on cigarette imports. It was also learned that several anti-smoking groups were moving aggressively to push the Government to adopt measures to discourage cigarette consumption, particularly among teenagers and women.

Editorial Weighs Cigarette, Health Issues

BK0310080290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Oct 90 p A8

[Editorial: "Ignoring the Health Issue"]

[Text] The decision under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that Thailand must open its domestic market to foreign tobacco products is disappointing. Thailand has been pushed into a situation in which questions of morality, public health and good sense have been overwhelmed by the greed for profits on the part of private American cigarette manufacturers.

The US government, under tremendous pressure by the tobacco lobby, has been arguing that American cigarettes should be given a chance to "compete" on the Thai market, particularly as domestic brands are sold here through a state monopoly.

The American producers do not seem to realize that [they] have pushed too hard and offended Thai sensitivities in the process. Their attitude seems to be that if they can't make money at home, where public awareness about the dangers of smoking is rising, then they must speed up exploitation of Third World markets in order to maintain their profits.

Ethics is not at question here in the minds of the cigarette makers—only a hazy, self-serving concept of "free trade" is. Nor, certainly, is health. The American producers don't even bother to print warnings on the cigarette packets they prepare for export as they are required to at home by the US Surgeon General's Office.

Of course, the Thailand Tobacco Monpoly [TTM] has a great deal of profits to protect from its sales on the domestic market. But health authorities and private pressure groups resent this and have mounted nationwide campaigns to discourage smoking and urge the government to cut cigarette production—for a very good reason. The TTM's income of several billion baht a year is minute when compared with the enormous cost of treating smoking-related diseases. The US administration must be fully aware of this fact as it has used this cost argument in its official domestic anti-smoking campaigns.

By banning foreign cigarettes, reducing local production, raising cigarette prices, and discouraging non-smokers from picking up this hazardous habit, at least Thailand has a good chance of combatting smoking-related diseases. But once imports of American and other foreign cigarettes are permitted, attempts to reduce the number of smokers will be futile.

With a wide range of foreign cigarettes on sale at every tiny store and the attendant image these products have of being part of the "good life," it is impossible to imagine Thai children and non-smokers not succumbing to temptation.

In fact, foreign cigarettes, especially famous American brands, have been getting a sizeable market share in Thailand for years. Foreign cigarettes are smuggled in or brought in through duty-free purchases, and it is ridiculously easy for a smoker to lay his hands on a pack of "illegal" American cigarettes if he wants to pay a price nearly three times higher than that for local brands. Still, this does not satisfy American tobacco producers, as they do not share in the smugglers' profits.

If American cigarette companies seriously believe that they must pry open Third World markets and encourage young non-smokers to kill themselves with their products to survive, maybe it's time that the companies' executives, employees and shareholders move into cleaner businesses.

Or, barring that, the company chairmen should take up smoking (or double their consumption if they are already smokers), order their employees to follow suit, and make it known on job applications that only smokers would be accepted. If this is not enough to increase demand in the US, they should require all the family members and children of their employees to smoke company products as well, to ensure uninterrupted profits, job security, fat bonuses and other perks.

For that matter, Mrs Carla Hills, the US Trade Representative, who has been instrumental in pushing for the GATT decision on this issue, should ask her subordinates to start smoking—that is, if she really cares for the welfare of American cigarette producers. Mrs Hills can also urge President Bush to ask the US Surgeon General to stop warning the American public about the dangers of smoking, take off the warning on cigarette packets and permit all forms of cigarette advertising—as demanded by thge US companies for their products in Thailand under the principle of "free trade".

Last but not least, free cigarettes should be distributed to White House staff and congressmen to impress upon them that the survival of American business interests is dependent on people sacrificing their health.

Cambodian Refugee Relocation Concerns Red Cross

BK0310014990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Oct 90 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has expressed serious concern over the relocation of hundred of thousands of displaced Cambodians from border camps to inside Cambodia where their safety cannot be fully guaranteed.

ICRC has often stressed that "the time is not yet ripe" for such a move and that repatriation should take place only within the context of a political settlement in Cambodia, and with "a certain amount of peace" in the war-torn country.

Speaking after his tour of Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand, Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the ICRC, said his organization was very concerned with certain repatriations which took place this year, following the closure of a number of camps. His chief delegate in Bangkok, Jean-Jacques Fresard, said "at least 60,000 up to 100,000" have been moved out of "satellite camps of the Khmer Rouge," which allies itself with two smaller non-communist resistance FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

ICRC and UN agencies along with other humanitarian organizations have over the past year protested against the move, which occurred primarily in Khmer Rouge's hidden camps to which they were denied access.

Since the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in September 1989, the radical faction has started relocating its people from satellite camps mostly in southwestern border to deeper inside Cambodia to consolidate the areas it has liberated from Phnom Penh. The relocations also took place, but in smaller numbers, in camps controlled by FUNCINPEC and KPNLF.

Sommaruga cited that the main duty of the committee was to protect these people, many of whom were moved out involuntarily and not under international supervision. "The relocations should also be made when people have sufficient information of what is going on in the country," he added. Without international control, one can think that some of these people at least were not asked whether they wanted to go back to Cambodia or not, Fresard said.

"What concern us is that most of them have been relocated to areas where there are threats to their health by malaria, tuberculosis, fevers, and by landmines and fighting, so we are worried about these people," said Fresard.

ICRC issued a statement on its position after last year's first international conference on Cambodia in Paris that the repatriation should be in the context of a political settlement, on a voluntary basis with international control, said Sommaruga.

Apart from forced repatriation, many Cambodians are employed as porters to carry arms for resistance troops. While a number were cursory visitors to camps when fighting broke off around their living quarters, others were family members of resistance troops who often moved together to live in liberated areas or command units.

Despite setting up medical centres along one of the main Cambodian routes, which will form part of the infrastructure for future resettlement, ICRC has not yet promoted repatriation as long as safety is not fully guaranteed, said Fresard. He said the committee has a hospital for surgery in Mongkolborei, a small town about 40 km from Thailand's Khao I-Dang, a Cambodian refugee camp in Aranyaprathet; a logistical unit in Battambang, the second largest Cambodian city; one hospital each in Pursat and Kompong Chhnang, which is very close to the capital of Phnom Penh.

"We don't want to encourage the refugees to go back now, as we think that time is not ripe yet. But when the time comes, I think we will have quite a proper medical setup at least to cope with emergencies along this main (western) route," according to Fesard.

ICRC received permission from Phnom Penh last month to conduct its operations closer to the western border, which is the main battleground for the resistance and Phnom Penh.

The medical centre at Mongkolborei is for people "wherever they come from, even if they come from what the resistance calls the 'liberated areas'. We hope that as a neutral and impartial organization, we can provide medical assistance to all sides," said Fresard.

Antigovernment Rally Staged, 10,000 Attend

BK0210104490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 10,000 people last night attended an antigovernment rally organized by a group of Ramkhamhaeng University students, who, together with some labour leaders, declared that they will "return the power to the people". A downpour failed to disperse the crowd who emotionally cheered as protest leaders strongly criticized the government on a stage in front of the Ramkhamhaeng University campus.

As of 1 am this morning [1800 GMT on 1 October] nine students who had threatened to burn themselves to death at midnight unless the government immediately resigns had yet to carry out their threats.

The students' protest, which entered its seventh day yesterday, had attracted small audiences until yesterday everning. Yesterday's crowd swelled to 5,000 people at around 10:30 pm and the number doubled shortly before midnight. The rally was continuing at press time (1 am) as protest leaders told the crowd to wait for a "big man" to go on stage.

At around 11 pm the protest leaders who include some labour unionists issued a statement saying that their plan to "stop work nationwide" and threat to burn themselves to death had earned them "power". "We will return the power to the people," the statement was read as the crowd roared in approval. The announcement was signed by Sucha Chunlaphet, president of the so-called Labour Movement of Thailand and Sunthon Khonchu, president for the "special student centre of Thailand."

The protesters repeated their demand that the Chatchai government immediately resign because it failed to deal with corruption and contain the cost of living in the midst of oil crisis. They also described Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's advisory team as a "turnabout" of the Communist Party of Thailand. Many people attending the rally waved national flags and urged the speakers to go on with their speeches.

About 200 riot police were placed on full alert at the rally site. The police have asked permission from the Ramkhamhaeng University Administration to enter the campus.

The nine students who had threatened to burn themselves were alleged members of a student group that led an anti-government demonstration under the banner of the obscure "Revolutionary Council" at Sanam Luang between Feb 15 and March 23. Many students were arrested after police broke up the Sanam Luang rally. They were later set free.

The current protest in front of Ramkhamhaeng University has continued for one week. The protesting students are said to be using the Mitar Hotel on Phahonyothin Road as their headquarters.

Earlier yesterday, the protesters shrugged off speculation that police might use force to disperse them, saying they would be protected against police by vocational college students.

A Democrat deputy premier suggested yesterday that the student activists' move could lead to a major political change. He did not elaborate. "I'm monitoring the situation. Let's wait and see what happens," said Maj Gen Sanan Khachonprasat, who is also secretary general of the Democrat Party.

Heroin Seized in Bangkok; Two Arrested

BK0310062290 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Oct 90 p 22

[Text] Based on information stating that a heroin delivery might occur near Tao Pun market on Bangkok-Nonthaburi Highway, at 1330 on 2 October an antinarcotics police unit led by Police Colonel Wirat Chutimit arrested Dawan Kraisinut, 44, and Noi Thongda, 38, near the market and seized 350 grams of heroin from them.

A search of Noi's room in Thaibun apartments, situated at 22 Pracharat Road, Bang Sue District, found 10.9 kg of heroin in 26 bags, 13.2 kg of heroin base packed in 34 sticks, and 7.3 kg of heroin in plastic vials. The police also found one AK-47 rifle and an estimated 100 rounds of ammunition, and heroin packaging equipment at the apartment. The seized heroin totaled 31.55 kg [figure as published] and was worth about 8 million baht locally, or about 120 million baht abroad.

Noi confessed that she had been a heroin retailer for some time and had been supported by a financier.

Dawan, a fruit vendor, confessed that before being arrested she was hired by Noi to deliver heroin to a man named Mu at Rattanathibet Road, Lane no. 7.

Vietnam

Commentary on Outcome of Thach-Baker Meeting

BK0210130790 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam and the United States have just held their fourth meeting in New York. Does this meeting give any help in improving the relations between the two countries? Here is our radio's commentary:

Talks were held between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in New York on 29 September. So far, it was the highest official meeting and the fourth one between the United States and Vietnam since the United States decided to open direct talks with Vietnam on the Cambodian issue in last July. The meeting between the two foreign ministers lasted nearly one hour. Before the meeting they planned to meet within 30 minutes. In their meeting the two sides discussed issues relating to their relations such as the MIA issue and Vietnam's humanitarian demands. They also discussed measures which may lead to the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

Like the three previous meetings, the fourth meeting helped Vietnam and the United States further understand each other and maintain the dialogue between the two countries. These factors were important for the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. However, we should not have illusion that after several rounds of talks the relations between the two countries can be normalized. To achieve this target there must be concrete deeds and policies in conformity with interests of the two peoples.

In the process of improving relations with the United States, Vietnam has let bygones be bygones for the benefits of relations between the two countries. Therefore, Vietnam has actively solved humanitarian issues relating to the United States such as the issues of Americans missing in action, or MIA, and the Amerasian children. These settlements were highly appreciated by the United States. In its recent issue, THE NEW YORK TIMES said that Washington and Hanoi have (?stepped up) their constructive cooperation in all efforts aimed to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian issue. Progress has been made in humanitarian issues—the Orderly Departure Program and the searches for remains and traces of missing Americans. Meanwhile, Vietnam is seriously carrying out its market-oriented economic reform.

Over the past two months the United States has seriously considered the normalization of its relations with Vietnam. So, the fourth official meeting between the two countries was held. But it is regrettable that the United States still maintains the embargo against Vietnam and prolongs it for another year. THE NEW YORK TIMES described this as an erroneous action.

Vietnam and the United States have held four officials meetings including two (?summit) meetings, yet the evolution of normalization of relations between the two countries is still facing difficulties. It is like a ship which is launched but cannot operate without fuel.

Government To Send Supplies to Workers in Iraq

BK0210154890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Faced with the Gulf crisis, all our ministries and sectors involved under the direct and close guidance of the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee have promptly analyzed the consequences of the crisis and urgently started work involving measures to overcome difficulties for our workers in Iraq.

Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi appointed Tran Dinh Hoan, labor, social welfare and war invalids minister, as his special envoy to Iraq from 15-28 September 1990 to meet with our workers, learn about their situation, worries, and aspirations, and work directly with the Iraqi Government.

During his stay in Iraq, our special envoy met with First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, and discussed with the Iraqi ministers of labor, finance, and trade various measures to ensure adequate living conditions and safety for Vietnamese workers as well as various issues related to the repatriation of Vietnamese workers.

At the same time, our Foreign Ministry has communicated with various countries, the United Nations, the EEC, and many related international organizations to request aid in the form of food, medicine, funds, and means to transport Vietnamese workers home.

In response to Vietnam's request and manifesting a noble spirit of humanitarianism and profound friendship with our country, the Government of the Republic of India immediately decided to share 240 tonnes of rice, 1,600 kilos of milk, and 2,000 kilos of sugar with Vietnamese workers from among the grain and food products it recently sent to Iraq to aid its nationals. Many international organizations and some other countries have favorably responded to our financial request and have helped to repatriate Vietnamese workers.

As for our government, it has prepared ships to transport rice to our workers in Iraq, return them home, and attend to solving their problems related to pensions and employment. Our ships will set out immediately after receiving permission from the embargo committee of the UN Security Council. The Council of Ministers has instructed various ministries and sectors involved as well as our embassy in the Republic of Iraq to coordinate closely with one another and secure assistance from the responsible Iraqi agencies as well as various countries and international organizations in order to organize and implement this task.

PRC Premier Speaks on Improvement of Relations

BK0210113690 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] According to a report from Beijing, in a speech at a banquet held on September 30 to mark the 41st National Day of the People's Republic of China, Chinese Premier Li Peng dealt with the world situation and foreign policy of China. On the Cambodian issue and China relations with Vietnam, Premier Li Peng said: China was elated at the great progress in the settlement of the Cambodian issue and China wanted to improve its relations with Vietnam step-by-step.

Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Counterparts Meet

BK0310071090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] On 28 September and 1 October, while in New York to attend the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Phoun Sipaseuth, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas; Ali Alatas, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia; Sten Sture Andersson, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Sweden; and FRG Deputy Foreign Minister (Jagin Klet). During these talks, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views with his interlocutors on the common issues of the UN General Assembly, the Cambodian issue, and bilateral issues.

On the evening of 1 October, Minister Nguyen Co Thach attended a reception hosted by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the office of the PRC permanent representation at the UN on the occasion of China's National Day.

Leaders Send Greetings to German Counterparts

BK0310032090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] On the occasion of the first National Day of the FRG, 3 October 1990, Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, sent a congratulatory message to FRG President Richard von Weizsacker. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a congratulatory message to FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

ESCAP Delegation Visits, Tours Cities

BK0310095290 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3—A delegation of the Social Development Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) led by Larry Cheah [name as received] visited Vietnam from September 23-29 at the invitation of the Vietnam Youth Federation. The delegation toured Hanoi, Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City, and contacted young social workers to inquire about the Vietnamese youth's participation in the country's major socio-economic development programmes.

It was received by Ha Quang Du, president of the Vietnam Youth Federation and head of the National Assembly Commission of Youth and Children. The ESCAP delegation pledged to create more favourable conditions for Vietnamese youth to broaden their participation in the UN socio-economic development programmes, thus contributing more to national construction as well as to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the youth in the Asian-Pacific region.

Chairman Sends Regards to Mid-Autumn Festival

BK0310062690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Letter from Vo Chi Cong, chairman of SRV Council of State, to teenagers and children; date not given]

[Text] Beloved teenagers and children:

This year, the Mid-Autumn Festival comes to you amid the general joy of celebrating the birth centennial of boundlessly venerated and beloved Uncle Ho and other glorious historic anniversaries of the nation. On this occasion, I affectionately extend to you, Vietnamese teenagers and children in the country and abroad, my dearest sentiments.

Beloved nieces and nephews, the new 1990-1991 school year is the one in which you will greet the Seventh Party Congress and celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the 50th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit. Through your diversified and practical activities, let all of you strive to do as many good deeds as you can to be worthy, well-behaved sons and daughters of your parents; capable students of your teachers; and good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho. To develop the fine traditions and virtues of the nation, I hope that all levels, sectors, parents, and social organizations at home and abroad will continue to increase their activities to protect and care for our children.

I wish you a joyful Mid-Autumn Festival and many good deeds in your studies, in cultivating virtues, in developing a healthy way of life, and in your activities.

I send you many kisses.

Hmong Delegates Present Leaders With Petitions

BK0310075090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] On 1 October, at the headquarters of the Nationalities Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam

[CPV] Central Committee, nearly 60 delegates of the Hmong ethnic minority group in Cao Bang Province met and had cordial talks with Comrades Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly; Nong Duc Manh, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, and director of the CPV Central Committee Nationalities Department; and Hoang Duc Nghi, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister in charge of the Office for Mountainous Regions and Ethnic Minorities.

Showing ardent love for and trust in the party and government, during the talks many delegates pointed to the efforts of the Hmong people in Cao Bang Province in the past many years and at present. At the same time, they also presented to the party and state their concrete petitions regarding various aspects of the economic and cultural life in the highlands.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the leaders of the CPV Central Committee Nationalities Department and the Office for Mountainous Region and Ethnic Minorities, Comrade Dam Quang Trung took note of the petitions for submission to the party Central Committee and the state so that they can satisfy step by step the urgent requests of the Hmong ethnic minority group in general and the Hmong people in Cao Bang Province in particular.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, who had recently returned to Hanoi after being away on official business, also came to meet the delegates and had cordial talks with them. He was moved to see again many Hmong people who had once sheltered and protected Uncle Ho and numerous other party and state leaders in the early days of the revolution. In recalling these old memories, he wanted to show that the party and government will forever remember the meritorious services rendered by the Hmong people. At the same time, he hopes that the Hmong people [words indistinct] a new, prosperous and beautiful life in Cao Bang.

The Hmong delegates from Cao Bang were later cordially received by Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee, at the Presidential Palace. Comrade Pham Van Dong asked the delegates to convey his regards to all ethnic minority groups in Cao Bang and suggested that the Cao Bang Provincial Party and People's Committee pay due attention to the areas where the Hmong people are living and carrying out national construction.

Illegal Emigrants Urged To Stop Leaving Nation

BK0310103990 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 90 p 4

[Article by Dinh Thuy Hang: "Strong Measures Must Be Taken to Stem the Flow of Illegal Emigrants"]

[Text] So far, compared with 1988 and 1989, the number of Vietnamese who illegally left various localities, especially Hai Phong and Quang Ninh, in 1990 for Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian countries, has decreased considerably. This must be attributed first of all to the efforts of the administration at all levels to educate the people and to curb illegal departures. Yet, it is sad to note that in the past months, in different parts of the country, especially the southern provinces, a number of people have continued to leave the motherland, belittling the fact that thousands of people had perished because of dangers in the high seas in addition to pirates and typhoons. Some people were lucky enough to land in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Yet, they again have had to face a new tragedy because of the miserable living conditions in refugee camps not meant to accommodate people. The following is a story told by an intellectual living in Dong Nai Province who had fled the country because of family problems: "After seizing our riches, even the blue jeans we were wearing, the Thai troops led us to Khlonmon Camp in Trat Province. There were about one hundred Vietnamese refugees in that holding camp. Everyone looked haggard and run-down. The sight of children affected by malnutrition was very heart-breaking. Every day, the Thai troops threw countless drinking parties and at the end of each drinking spree, they would order the Vietnamese refugees to report for 'a bath in the sea.' 'The sea' was a ditch designed to hold the water discharged from a septic tank. They ordered nearly one hundred people, old and young, to get into the ditch and then used a bucket to fetch that dirty water and splash it all over them. Next, after half an hour of 'sea bathing,' they ordered everyone to lie down in the burning sand under a scorching sun for a full hour before they allowed them to take a bath. Sometimes, I had to perform that kind of 'sea bathing' three times a day."

Beating and punishment have become two forms of entertainment for the guards. Due to his language barrier, Uncle Loc, a resident of Ho Chi Minh City, did not understand what the guards wanted him to do. As a result, they ordered the Vietnamese refugees to form a group with Uncle Loc sitting in front. Next, one by one, the refugees had to walk by and slap Uncle Loc in the face. Anyone who did not strike heavily enough would immediately get a "staggering" slap by one of the guards and then asked to slap the old man again. The ceremony continued and when the last person was through, Uncle Loc slumped down and became seriously ill. That was daytime treatment. At night, the women were forced to report to the guards' rooms to satisfy their bestiality. Young girls and women with little babies all withered during their stay in Khlonmon Camp. Here is another tragedy (we reserve the right not to disclose the victims' address). Tempted by the dream of a wealthy life, a man fled the country. He was subsequently detained in a holding camp in Malaysia. His wife missed him very much. So, she sold everything and fled the country with her two children. Unfortunately, the escape boat ran into the Thai sea pirates who robbed their victims of their possessions and then killed them, including the woman's two children. The man's wife was the only person who could jump into the sea and survive. Yet, as misfortunes never come singly, she was rescued and then raped by the crewmen of all the six fishing boats operating in the area. When they dumped her in a refugee camp, she had already gone insane.

According to Mr. De Mellor, director of the Asia-Oceania UNHCR regional office, the situation has become very serious. Boat people are no longer automatically granted refugee status. A cut-off date was set by Hong Kong on 16 June 1988. The ASEAN countries followed suit on 14 March 1989. These countries have adopted a firm policy toward refugees, pushing boat people back to sea instead of allowing them to land. A very large number of boat people have fallen victim to sea pirates. According to official statistics, as of May 1990, some 1,400 people have been reported killed or missing, more than 500 women have been raped, and thousands of people have been pushed back to sea.

The time has come for everyone, especially fishermen and peasants, to be fully informed of the fate of those who leave the country illegally. Immature thinking, lack of information, and failure to weigh the pros and cons have led to tragedies that have affected not only the individuals but also the country as a whole in many respects. The need to stem the flow of illegal emigrants is very urgent and requires many efforts on the part of all sectors and echelons as well as society as a whole.

Officials Review Anticorruption Resolution

BK0210034390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] From 27 to 29 September, the Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of its Chairman Do Muoi to review the implementation of the council's resolution on the struggle against corruption and smuggling.

The Council of Ministers noted that during the past three months since the promulgation of Resolution No. 240-HDBT, most of the ministries, sectors, provinces, cities, and special zones have planned for the struggle against corruption. Some ministries and organs have conducted inspections to expose cases involving infractions and unresolved problems and procedures and policies that should be amended or revised.

To date, some 21 important cases involving fraud, embezzlement, smuggling, and willful acts against procedures and policies have been confirmed. Eight of these cases have been brought to trial while the remainder will be examined and brought to trial soon.

Directive Issued on Misuse of Military Vehicles

BK0210150790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG has reported that many army units have recently investigated a number of individuals for the use of military trucks and cars to transport passengers. This situation has caused an adverse effect on and a violation of state rules and regulations on passenger transportation. It has also affected the maintenance of social order and safety, created a loophole for bad elements to transport smuggled goods, and damaged army prestige in the eyes of the state and people.

To cope with this situation, the Vietnam People's Army General Staff recently issued Directive No. 77-CTTM stipulating that commanders of army units must inspect all military trucks and cars to stop them from being used to transport passengers.

Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Mass Media Offices

BK0210135790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Station correspondents Tran Trong Truy and Nguyen Van Hanh report Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh's visits to various mass media offices—portion recorded]

[Summary] Vietnamese Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh recently paid working visits to various mass media offices, namely the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam Radio and the Vietnam News Agency [VNA]. The leaders and personnel of these agencies enthusiastically and warmly welcomed the party secretary general who said: "I come to visit you today, comrades, not only as a secretary general but also as a reader, listener, and viewer." He commended all the agencies for their new progress in renovating the forms and contents of propaganda, despite many difficulties in terms of finances, working conditions, and facilities. "QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam, and VNA have conducted broad and in-depth propaganda of the party's renovation process among all strata of the people; have detected and disseminated new factors broadly and profoundly; have enthusiastically opposed negativism; and have mobilized the people and combatants to build and defend the socialist fatherland."

Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh first visited the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN office, which will commemorate its 40th anniversary on 20 October. Editor-in-Chief Phan Khac Hai presented the history and growth of the paper to the party secretary general, saying that QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has been linked closely to the growth of the armed forces over the past 40 years and has become a true and reliable friend of combatants and the people of all strata. Nguyen Van Linh said he has reserved 15 minutes daily to read the paper even though he is very busy.

The party secretary general then went on to the Vietnam television station, where he watched the production of various audio-visual programs in studios and listened to the station director's report on the shortages of material and technical facilities and on the growth of the station.

He expressed his surprise at the improvements and achievements of the station despite difficulties encountered. He then commended the station leaders and personnel for their creativity.

At the VNA office, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh also received a hearty welcome. He was shown around by Acting Editor-in-Chief Do Phuong. VNA now has 44 detachments in the country and 16 offices abroad. Talking with VNA cadres and reporters, the comrade secretary general "asserted the role and heavy responsibility of VNA in the party's current renovation process." He said: "You are the ones who provide news to various newspapers and radios and to leaders, including me, who will use the news to ponder on leadership. I see that your work is very important and useful."

At the Voice of Vietnam station, before addressing the cadres, reporters, and technicians, he visited the new sound center recently commissioned on the station's 45th anniversary. Station Director General Phan Quang and editors introduced the technical features of the center to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, who praised the cadres and workers for their efforts to build this center and for their achievements in "broadcasting 18 continuous hours daily, with 41 domestic programs, and in adding the Hmong and Khmer language programs early this year." The station is striving to add a Hindi-language broadcast. The party secretary general inquired about the living conditions and income of cadres and workers in the station and the major tasks performed by the station.

After talking with the cadres and workers, the comrade party secretary general said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "First, on behalf of the party Central Committee, Political Bureau, and Secretariat, and on behalf of listeners, including me, I commend you, comrades, for having established a talking newspaper to carry many articles that have contributed, first of all, to disseminating the party's lines and policies of renovation. The disseminated party resolutions are only the fundamental ones. Through your radio, the party's lines and policies, as well as the policies and laws of the state, can develop and go deep among the people of all strata, who will be able to know and understand them well and act accordingly. I heartily hope that there will be a system of coordination with various stations in provinces in order to perform better. Second, you are an agency not only of the party and the state, but also of the people and have reflected the aspirations and worries of the people. You are a very great fortification and a tool to disseminate the party's policies and the views and words of the people. I have followed many of your articles that reflect my ideas and words, which I have not been able to express." [end Linh recording]

Comrade Phan Quang, on behalf of those present, thanked the comrade secretary general for his visit and suggestions, and pledged they would do their utmost to serve the renovation process that has been initiated and led by the party. He then praised Comrade Nguyen Van Linh for being the columnist NVL who has written many articles under the heading of Things Must Be Done Immediately, articles that are having a truly effective impact on everyday life.

Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Army Cadre Meeting

BK2909150490 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Aug-Sep 90 pp 5-7

[Summary of speech entitled "The People's Army in the Process of Our People's Socialist Renovation" delivered by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at a conference of high-ranking army cadres in Ho Chi Minh City to study the sixth party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution]

[Text] I am very glad to address this conference of high-ranking army cadres in Ho Chi Minh City to study the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. The comrade leading cadres in charge of the conference told me that you all have unanimously agreed with the party Central Committee's resolution. That is very good. This is evidence of the army cadres' good political background. At this conference, you have posed many questions about the situations in the socialist countries, especially the Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union, and our country. Your concern is justified and necessary.

For several decades now, we have followed the path to socialism-communism chosen by Uncle Ho. At present, we still firmly follow that path. The party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution has definitely ascertained that fact.

... It is necessary for us to thoroughly analyze the unprecedentedly serious situation in all fields in the socialist countries, to examine the profound and direct causes of that situation as well as the hostilities of a number of capitalist and international reactionary forces, and to study the impact of that situation on our country.

At the same time, we need to analyze the situation in our country in an objective and scientific way. Since the Sixth Party Congress, our people have carried out both economic reform and political renovation step by step. As far as economic reform is concerned, we have concentrated efforts on guiding the implementation of the three major economic programs aimed at promoting the production of grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export products. At the same time, efforts have been made to renovate the management mechanisms of agriculture, industry, and other economic sectors.

Since the end of 1988, positive changes have been recorded in our national economy. The living conditions of a vast majority of people have improved significantly. There has been surplus grain to meet national reserve and export demands. The inflation rate has been reduced. Prices have remained relatively stable. The confidence in the party and the socialist path have been strengthened. Nonetheless, we still face numerous great difficulties and the country has not yet overcome the socioeconomic crisis.

Our party has formulated correct and creative revolutionary lines based on independence and sovereignty. Our people have displayed a very high spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Our party has firmly grasped the fundamental principles governing socialist construction and has applied the fraternal countries' experiences to the concrete conditions of Vietnam.

In the past, while staging the wars of resistance, instead of copying other countries' people's war strategies, we have implemented the party's war strategy based on the Vietnam people's war. Of course, we sometimes made mistakes by not using our judgement in deriving experiences from other countries and by failing to attach importance to the realities and traditions of our country and people as well as to the lessons that our party has learned from the all-people national defense, all-people war, and the three categories of troops...

At present, a number of capitalist and world reactionary forces are mounting very fierce attacks against us. They have instigated reactionaries and opportunistic and discontented elements from within to carry out subversive activities aimed at overthowing our party and state and at abolishing the socialist regime in Vietnam, which is the fruit of countless sacrifices in terms of blood and bones that our armed forces and people throughout the country have made for 60 years now under the party's leadership...

The urgent tasks set forth by the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution must be fully understood by members of the Armed Forces, especially the task of strengthening political education and ideological indoctrination. It is necessary for everyone to firmly grasp Marxism-Leninism and creatively apply it to the real situation in Vietnam, to renovate and strengthen the party's mass mobilization work, and to firmly and vigorously build the party in all domains. We must resolutely expel from the party all those elements who want to abolish the principle of democratic centralism and to promote political pluralism and a multiparty system... We must firmly maintain political stability under all circumstances, regarding this as a condition for socioeconomic development and improvement of the people's lives.

Members of our Armed Forces are duty bound to engage in Army-building work, to participate in training activities, and to stand ready to fight well and score victories. They must realize the need to work together with our people throughout the country in smashing the enemy's new attempts to use sabotage, psychological warfare, peaceful evolution, and counterrevolutionary violence to overthrow our party and state and to eliminate the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Members of our Armed Forces are duty bound not only to clearly understand and satisfactorily implement all party and state policies and lines but also to work together with the localities where they are stationed in propagating the party standpoints and in coping with the erroneous arguments and hostile attitude of reactionary elements, including a number of reactionary overseas Vietnamese and people under the cloak of religion, as well as other fallacious trends. Members of the Armed Forces must work together with the public security forces in motivating the people to defend the party, the state, and the socialist regime; in isolating the enemy; and in cracking down on stubborn elements and ringleaders, if necessary.

Drawing experiences from the East European countries, we must make more positive efforts to accelerate the socialist renovation undertaking set forth by the sixth party congress and to overcome the errors and mistakes in managing economic affairs and other aspects of life. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on effectively building the national economy, on stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions step-by-step, and on consolidating the blood-and-flesh relations between the party and people. Our country has not yet overcome the socioeconomic crisis. Great difficulties still lie ahead. Finance and money are the most burning issues at present. The state budget is still unable to meet the Army's requirements. Our brothers and sisters' lives are still rife with many privations. Meanwhile, there still exists a very wide gap in the income distribution system. Nonetheless, the Army must build its strength in order to be able to cope with all circumstances. Efforts are needed to care for the living conditions of members of the Armed Forces and to help the latter heighten their revolutionary vigilance and improve their fighting will and sense of organization and discipline. Attention must be given to helping Army units combine economic development with national defense. Many localities in our country still possess high economic potentialities but we have not done much to exploit these strengths. As examples, we can cite the Long Xuyen Quadangle, the Western Highlands, the Tay Bac area, and so forth. Economic development programs require capital. The Ministry of National Defense must conduct research and submit a capital allotment request to the government. In this way, there will exist conditions for promoting production operations and for helping members of the Armed Forces improve their lives. In areas where conditions permit, efforts must be made to generate capital for cadres to engage in household economy. In peacetime, it is advisable to build troop dependents' living quarters next to Army barracks so that officers, career armymen, and national defense enterprise workers can spend their off-duty hours working and living with their loved ones. Of course, this must be part of state policies and must enjoy the positive support of the central and local governments. I have visited the families of some cadres in the new economic zones. Only after several years of growing pepper and coffee, some families have netted as much as ten million dong in income per year.

Continued efforts are needed to oppose negativism in the party, the society, and the Army. Rumors have it that smuggling still exist in the Army. It is necessary to put an end to this situation.

Finally, it is important to make good preparations for the party congresses at all levels and the seventh party congress, bearing in mind the need to fully understand the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and to firmly grasp the criteria set by the Central Committee for personnel. In this way, there will exist conditions for selecting party members to participate in the party committee echelons at all levels and the seventh party Central Committee. It is necessary not to let opportunistic elements make their way into the party congress, the party Central Committee, and the Political Bureau.

Hanoi Radio Reviews Contents of Journal

BK0210112790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Summary] "In today's press review, we would like to introduce to you, friends, the contents of the September 1990 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN."

The journal begins with a transcription of the resolution of the Party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, followed by an excerpt from a speech delivered by Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi at a ceremony held to mark 2 September National Day.

Next is an article by Trung Thanh, head of the Ho Chi Minh Institute, a subordinate organ of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, hailing Ho Chi Minh for his simple but understandable way of reasoning. The article says that "as Ho Chi Minh's way of reasoning has always retained its scientific and contemporary character, it serves as a valuable lesson for everyone, especially those directly in charge of information, propaganda, and mass theoretical indoctrination work."

This is followed by an article by Nguyen Quan, an economist, recalling economic achievements scored by our country over the past 45 years and pointing out "the potentials and prospects as well as the weaknesses and shortcomings of our country's economic policy."

Found in the "Research and Exchange" section are:

—Article by Prof. Phan Dinh Tieu of the Vietnam Academy of Science: "Achieving Stability and Development in the Current Situation," calling for "accelerating the renovation undertaking and achieving political stability for the sake of development."

—Article by Hoang Van Thao, a doctoral candidate in law, dealing with the question of "delineating the party's leadership functions and the state's managerial functions."

—Article by Hoang The Lien, a doctoral candidate in law, dealing with the significance of the "role of the organs of power in the state economic management system."

—Article by Phan Cu De, a literature professor, recalling the contributions of the literature sector to the revolution over the past 45 years.

Included in the "Opinions and Experiences" section are:

—Article by Bui Ngoc Thanh, head of the Department for International Labor Cooperation of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare, entitled: "Labor Cooperation With Foreign Countries—Problems and Prospects," dealing with "the situation and solutions regarding Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union and other East European countries."

—Article by Cao Duy Ha of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute: "Social Market—Problems and Solutions," dealing with the need to solve various problems of the social market such as the prices of some strategic goods and the question of support services and wholesalers, etc...

—Article by Le Van, a doctoral candidate in economics, stressing the need to improve the organizational system for banks.

—Article by "P.T", providing a general assessment of "the tradition and nature of Uncle Ho's troops and of the relationship between the party and the Armed Forces, as well as between the Armed Forces and the states and the people."

—Article by Nguyen Duc Minh, deputy rector of the Vietnam Institute of Educational Science, on the author's opinions as to how to carry out democratization in schools.

Found in the "Letters to the Editorial Staff" section are:

—Article by Nguyen Phuc Tan of Ho Chi Minh City: "Beware of Opportunism," pointing out "the evil nature of opportunism" and calling for "heightened vigilance against opportunists from social organizations."

—Nguyen Duc Muu's answer to a reader's question about officers' right to choose their houses.

An article by Tuan Loan in the "World, Problems, and Events" section says that "under the current capitalist system, there still exists two opposing classes, that is, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. These two classes have never disappeared as some bourgeois scholars contend." Therefore, "the class struggle continues to take place and the extinction of capitalism is still a possibility."

The journal ends with an article by Le Sung in the "Through Foreign Publications" section quoting the Cuban paper GRANMA dealing with "the growth of the world capitalist system."

Fiji

Minister Leaves for Six-City Tour of China

BK0310111990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Suva, Oct 3 (AFP)—Fiji's Minister for Infrastructure and Public Utilities Apisai Tora left for a six-city tour of China Wednesday to survey "modern communications developments there", the Chinese Embassy said here.

Wu Xiaochun, first secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Suva said Mr. Tora would exchange ideas with his Beijing counterpart Qian Yong Chang on "technology that China has in this field." Mr. Tora will be accompanied by his permanent secretary Anasa Vocea who is currently in Australia recruiting specialist engineers to fill a vacuum left here after an exodus of Indians in the wake of two 1987 army coups.

China invited the Fijian minister to inspect infrastructure developments in the cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Suzhou and Wuxi.

China's burgeoning aid to Fiji in recent years has been directed to new power stations, rice farming and this year to a soft loan to build a 30 million Fijian dollars (21 million U.S.) international convention centre.

New Zealand

Government Unsure of Nerve Gas Route to Atoll

BK0310043690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0422 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 3 (AFP)—New Zealand's Government does not know if United States nerve gas en route from Germany for disposal on a Pacific atoll will pass through the Tasman Sea, Disarmament and Arms Control Minister Philip Woollaston said here Wednesday.

Two ships carrying 100,000 artillery rounds left Nordenham, Germany on September 22, bound for destruction on Johnston Island, an unincorporated U.S. territory 1,130 kilometres (700 miles) south of Hawaii. Mr. Woollaston said he understood the Americans would not publish the route the two ships will take on their expected 40-day voyage.

"The assurance that we have been given however is that the ships will not be passing close to New Zealand," he said. "The government is not happy at the Pacific being used in this way and will be seeking to discourage any further shipments."

The United States Embassy in Wellington said four sea routes were considered, all were safe and the final route would be "highly classified."

The Honoululu Sunday Star-bulletin and advertiser reported recently that based on Pentagon papers it had seen the most likely route was down through the Atlantic Ocean, into the Indian Ocean and then around the southern coast of Australia up into the Tasman Sea, which separates Australia and New Zealand.

Moore Considers Fighter Jets, Frigates to Gulf

BK0310034290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 3 (AFP)—A New Zealand Air Force suggestion of sending Skyhawk fighter-bombers to the Gulf has not been ruled out, Prime Minister Mike Moore said Wednesday. He was responding to an interview the Chief of Air Staff Air Vice-Marshal Peter Adamson gave to the defence magazine JANE's WEEKLY, in which he said New Zealand could send the U.S.-built jets to the Gulf.

Meanwhile Defence Minister Peter Tapsell said New Zealand had considered sending an infantry battalion to the Sinai to free a U.S. battalion already there for other duties in the Persian Gulf. He said it had been discussed within government and had not been put to Washington.

Mr. Tapsell said the Defence Department had also looked at sending one or two frigates to the Gulf, a small number of Skyhawk fighter-bombers, Orion surveillance aircraft, or Hercules C130 transport planes to join the multinational force deployed there since Iraq's occupation of Kuwait two months ago. "All of these have been considered but no decisions about any one of them have been made," he said.

Mr. Tapsell said one option was to offer a frigate for picket duties in the Gulf. "The New Zealand frigates have certain advantages over Australian frigates. In particular, they have the citadel ... They can close off the interior so it is protected against gas (attacks). Australian frigates can't do that," he said.

New Zealanders in Vanuatu To Be Deported

BK0310072490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] A New Zealander, who admits he is probably Vanuatu's biggest agricultural and commodity exporter, has confirmed that he is one of a group of expatriates who have all received deportation orders without explanation from officials.

Mr. (Peter Carlmer) said he has lodged an appeal against the deportation order which he says has cast doubt over some $2.5 million [currency not further specified] worth of export orders he has been arranging for Vanuatu. Mr. (Carlmer) said lived in Vanuatu for almost 10 years and estimates said he has assets and investments worth nearly $2 million.

A New Zealander couple, (Peter and Adene Wilson), from the capital Port Vila, have also appealed after unexpectedly receiving similar deportation orders from Vanuatu officials last week.

The New Zealand external relations minister said appeals are unlikely to be considered before the Vanuatu immigration minister—Prime Minister Father Walter Lini—returns home from the United Nations in about 10 days time. The ministry also does not expect a reply before then to a formal query it has lodged through its Trade Commission in Port Vila seeking an explanation of why New Zealanders who have been law-abiding, long-term residents are no longer welcomed in Vanuatu.

Papua New Guinea

Soldier, Others Killed in Bougainville Fighting

BK0310064190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] On the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville, fighting has left six people dead, and Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, said reports coming out of Bougainville said the dead included a Papua New Guinea soldier.

[Begin Dorney recording] The reports are sketchy, and no Papua New Guinea official comment is available. It does appear there was a confrontation in Buka passage—the narrow strait that divides the island of Buka from the Bougainville mainland. According to the reports I have received, five militants who may have been attempting to board and capture a Papua New Guinea patrol boat was killed, as was one member of the Papua New Guinea Defense Force. PNG's acting prime minister, Mr. Ted Diro, claimed last week Buka was (?back) under national government control. The leader of the Bougainville delegation to the recent peace talks, Mr. Joseph Kabui, has accused Port Moresby of declaring war on the people of Bougainville. [end recording]

Government Team Leaves for Talks With Rebels

BK0310092990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Port Moresby, Oct 3 (AFP)—A Papua New Guinea Government team left here Wednesday for an urgent meeting with secessionist leaders from Bougainville island after 13 people, one a soldier, were killed on nearby Buka island. Officials said that a team led by Foreign Minister Michael Somare left for New Ireland Province, northwest of Bougainville, to meet unidentified secessionist leaders. Unconfirmed reports said the meeting would be with leaders from Buka island, and not the Bougainville negotiating team which held peace talks with the government in August.

Bougainville was the setting of a secessionist war which claimed more than 80 lives before Port Moresby withdrew its troops in March. Port Moresby imposed a blockade on Buka and Bougainville after the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) declared independence in April, but sent security forces back to Buka two weeks ago, apparently at the request of Buka officials. Officials here said that the BRA attacked an army camp on Monday and killed one soldier and wounded two others. The army returned fire and killed 12 militants, they said. The BRA had apparently crossed the narrow strip of water separating Buka from Bougainville by boats and dug-outs to stage the attack, the officials said.

Recent shootouts between Papua New Guinea security forces and Bougainville rebels have left about 20 dead, Defence Minister Benais Sabumei told reporters here Wednesday. Almost 30 BRA members have surrendered or been captured during the past five days, he said. An unknown number of BRA members may also have perished at sea after Monday's raid on Buka which left one soldier and 12 BRA members dead, he said.

Mr. Sabumei said the BRA had suffered two dead and four injured when the army landed on Buka on September 21. On September 24, three army troops were injured in a BRA attack. On September 29, six BRA rebels died in a petrol-bomb suicide attack on a government patrol boat, he said.

SRV Boat People Arrive, Allowed To Stay

BK0310042690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0348 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text) Port Moresby, Oct 3 (AFP)—Fourteen Vietnamese boat people who were rescued at sea will be allowed to stay in Papua New Guinea for three months, officials said here Wednesday.

Leonard Hansson, a spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said that the eight adults and six children were rescued on August 23 by a Norwegian cargo ship while drifting in a five-metre (16-foot) boat. The group was on the way to Hong Kong when the boat's engine failed, Mr. Hansson said.

They drifted for three days, while several fishing vessels refused to help, and were picked up by the General Jacinto, a Norwegian ship on its way to load copper from the Ok Tedi mine in Papua New Guinea. The ship arrived here last Thursday. The refugees were refused permission to land at several ports of call on their way here, Mr. Hansson said.

The Foreign Ministry here confirmed that Papua New Guinea had agreed to take the refugees for three months while deciding their final destination.